

Contents for March

Illustrations.

Somerville Cool Store and Packing House	127
Croydon Cool Stores and Directors	129
Apple Crushing Plant at Somerville	135
Sydney Showgrounds viewed from the Air	139
Mushroom Culture in Sydney	159

Subjects.

Agricultural Ministers' Conference, Hobart	157
Answers to Correspondents	131-133
Apple and Pear Export	119
Arsenical Spray Residue	125
Australian Publicity in U.K.	150
Canned Fruits	119, 141, 158
Cider Apples	135
Citrus News and Notes	119, 121-123, 131, 141
Cool Storage	127-129, 133, 141
Cool Stores, Cleared by December 31	133
Citrus Survey in South Australia	153
Draining Orchard Land	132
Dried Fruits Notes	135, 151-4
Fire at A.J.C. Factory	125
French Import Quotas	148
Frost Prevention	137, 151
Fruit Fly in N.S.W.	141
Fruitgrowers' Relief Act	125
Gas Storage of Fruit	126
Gordo Grapes, Defective	131
Green Manuring	153
Mid-Murray Notes	151-3
Mildura Notes	146
Month under Review	119
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	141
Mushroom Cultivation	159-160
New South Wales	138-141, 160
N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation	138-141
Ohanez Grapes	135
Peach, Yellow Centred	133
Peach, Yellows	149
Pear Export	119
Pears, Summer Spot of	133
Pineapples in Queensland	158
Potash, Importance of	149
Pruning Orange and Lemon Trees	131
Pure Fruit Apple Juice	135
Queensland	123, 125, 158
Raspberries and Strawberries	132
Reworked Pear Tree	133-5
South Australia	137, 151-3, 158
Southern Victorian Fruitgrowers' Association	145
Spray Pump Pressure	132
Spray Residue Removal	133, 155
Stationary Spray Plant	149
Sultanas, Dipping	157
Summer Pests on Trees	150
Tasmania	149, 157
Victoria	143-146, 150, 154, 156, 158
Victorian Central Citrus Association Re-organisation	121-3
Victorian Fruit Marketing Association	143-145
Winter Oil Spraying	132
Western Australia	154, 156
Young Trees Wind Affected	132

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Canning Machines—

Austral Otis Andebar Cannery Equipment Pty. Ltd., South Melbourne, p. 115.

Cold Storage—

Bender & Co., Launceston, Tas., cover ii.
Dangar, Gedye & Co. Ltd., p. 148.

Corrugated Strawboards, Etc.—

J. Fielding & Sons, Sydney, p. 126.

Fruit Buyers—

Brooke, C. M., & Sons, S. Melb., p. 165.

Fruit Tree Suppliers—

Brunning, John, & Sons, Somerville, p. 133.
Nobelius, C. A., & Sons, Emerald, Vic., p. 140.
Goodman, C. J., Picnic Point Nurseries, Bairnsdale, Vic., p. 150.
Rosen, L. P., & Son, Carlingford, N.S.W., p. 147.

Fruit Graders—

"Lightning," Lightning Fruit Grader Co., 517 Albion-street, W. Brunswick, N.12, Vic., front cover.

Manures, Fertilisers, &c.—

Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrogen Fertilisers Pty. Ltd., Melb., p. 146.

"Sun" Brand, Potash, Pacific Potash Ltd., Sydney, p. 124.

Orchard Implements—

Harvey, D., Box Hill, p. 154.

Patent Attorney—

U'Ren, Geo. A., Melbourne, p. 165.

Refrigerating Machinery—

Werner, R., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Richmond, cover iii.

Spray Materials—

"Atlantic," Atlantic Union Oil Co., p. 157.
"Black Leaf 40," Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corp., p. 144.

"Blue Bell" Arsenate of Lead, Lime, Sulphur, etc., Blyth Chemicals Ltd., Elsternwick, V., p. 113.

"Cooper" Sprays, William Cooper & Nephews (Aust.) Ltd., Sydney, and agents, back outside cover.

"Elephant" Brand, Jaques Pty. Ltd., Burnley, V., p. 116.

"Gargoyle" Spraying Oil, Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, p. 122.

Lion Brand, Orchard Sprays Pty. Ltd., 549 Church-street, Richmond, p. 115.

"Marvel," p. 140.

"Neptune" Spraying Oils, Neptune Oil Co. Ltd., Richmond, Vic., and all States, p. 118.

"Plane" Brand, Chemical Dusts, N. N. McLean Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, p. 164.

"Shell" Spraying Oils, Shell Co. of Aust. Ltd., p. 130.

"Vallo," Victor Leggo and Farmers Ltd., Melb., p. 120.

Spray Pumps and Guns—

Cameron, Sutherland & Seward Pty. Ltd., Sth. Melb., p. 132.
Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd., p. 158.

Strapping Fruit Cases—

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd., W. Melb., p. 125, 137.

Python Wire Strapping, p. 155.

Tractors:

Webster, A. G., & Sons, p. 149.

Transport—

Associated Steamship Owners, Melbourne, p. 120.

Port of Manchester, p. 142.

Port of Hull, p. 126.

Tree Bands—

Victor Leggo & Farmers Ltd., Melbourne, p. 120.

Tree and Stump Pullers—

Trewella Bros., Trentham, p. 152.

"Digger" Quick Manufacturing Co., Stumping Jacks, etc., p. 140.



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The Month in Review

The Citrus Industry.—Much interest was created in the programme for the export of Oranges as put forward by Mr. J. S. Vagg, who recently returned from his visit abroad.

As a result it is hoped there will be a substantial development of citrus export.

In Victoria the Citrus Growers' Conference was full of interest. The industry is to be congratulated on having such a fine body of capable men available. The debates were keen at times, but even when opinions differed the sincerity of both sides was taken for granted.

A plan of reorganising the V.C.G.A. was adopted. It was pointed out, however, by Mr. Walters, who introduced the revised programme, that there is not a great deal of difference between this plan and the present Association; the main aim of the alteration being to throw more control and responsibility on districts, and through the grouping system give more personal interest in the Executive and keep the Executive in closer touch with the opinions of the individual grower.

Apple and Pear Export.—The busy seasonal activity is upon us, and all are hoping that as a result of the voluntary restriction of the quantity for export, together with the elimination of so many varieties and sizes, the financial returns will be satisfactory.

There has been much heartburning over the varieties for export. There is unanimous approval of the idea of restriction of varieties for export, but as regards some half dozen varieties, opinions widely differ.

The Minister for Commerce was pressed to alter the proclamation and allow export of the following Apples:—From Tasmania, Lord Wolseley, Wellington, Spitzemberg, Coleman, Hoover, Hollow Crown, Strawberry Pippin, Democrats above 3½, French Crabs above 3 in., Sturmers for size under 2½. From New South Wales, McIntosh Red, Winesap and Spitzemberg. From Victoria, Rymer.

The Executive of the Australian Apple and Pear Council, which met at the end of December, decided it had no power to vary the decision of the Sydney Conference.

Tasmania has unfortunately suffered from bush fires and drought, and the Advisory Board, at its February meeting, requested the Executive of the Apple and Pear Export Council be called together to review varieties and sizes. This request was submitted to the constituent associations, but a majority was against calling the executive together

and against any alteration of the varieties and sizes as proclaimed, the reason being that contracts had been made with British and Continental buyers based on the strict performance of the gazetted regulations, and any deviation would be a breach of faith.

Further, it is evident there is divergence of opinion in Tasmania on this subject, many being opposed to any revision of the regulations.

At a subsequent meeting of the Advisory Board, held at Launceston, it was decided to withdraw the request for alterations to the present export regulations.

On the other hand, while not favoring any change at this stage, well informed opinion questions the elimination of Dumelow and Spitzemberg, while allowing Gravenstein and Pomme de Neige to be exported. Further, that two years' notice should have been given before excluding Rymer.

New South Wales regrets the exclusion of McIntosh Red, Winesap and Spitzemberg, contending that these varieties have always brought good prices to the growers; further, that this season they certainly should have been permitted export as other exportable varieties have been reduced in quantity by codlin moth. Difficulty was experienced in filling the space allotted in the early boats. The opportunity was present at the Sydney Conference for the claims of individual varieties to be pressed.

In Victoria the subject of space allocation is a very live topic. Growers and shippers both point out that improvements are greatly needed in the system of allocating space for fruit in the several steamers.

After the Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee has decided upon the gross totals (within the quota allocated to Victoria), it then rests with the shipping companies to allot the space amongst the various exporters. It is stated that the allotments are irregular. An exporter may obtain a substantial allotment on one ship, and practically nothing on the next, which does not make for continuity of supplies amongst the British firms who are handling the product.

This subject will be discussed at the May meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, in conjunction with shipowners and the Exporters' Handling Committee, and prominent growers who have shown interest in the matter.

Jonathans are well forward this season, coloring and sizing rapidly, owing to generous summer rains with consequent heavy demand on the space available early in March.

CANNED FRUITS.

The action of the Canned Fruits Control Board in reducing prices has resulted in rapid sales in U.K.

The figures are as follow:—

The total sales of Australian canned fruits in U.K. during 1933 were 489,508 cases.

That there has been a rapid increase in sales is seen in the fact that 433,445 cases have been sold this year from January 1 to February 17.

The action of the canners in deciding to process only 50 per cent. of the Peach crop met with much opposition by growers, and conferences were held with Government authorities to have a greater proportion canned, even if it meant the fruit had to be taken without a stipulated price, the returns to growers depending upon subsequent market realisations.

Many growers contend that the Federal Government should provide for more substantial assistance. Owing to the restrictive action of the Control Board having delayed the clearing of stocks it is stated to be a major factor in a lesser quantity of this year's crop being canned and marketed.

However, two factors have operated to ease the situation. In the first place, there has been the increase in the U.K. sales, and in the second place brown rot has unfortunately taken heavy toll, so that growers will probably find that the whole of their available crop of canning Peaches will now be absorbed by the factories.

The seriousness of the situation as regards losses through brown rot and Oriental Peach moth cannot be overestimated. Some growers in the Goulburn Valley are losing 60 per cent. of their crops through these troubles, no effective remedies having been discovered. These subjects demand close scientific investigation.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. Young, the canned fruitgrowers' representative on the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, will leave for a visit to the United Kingdom about April next. Mr. Young is known for his activity for the betterment of the fruit industry and carries with him the good wishes of all who know him.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

Enrolments for Poll Close on March 28.

Growers who produced 10 cwt. of dried tree fruits during the year ended June 30, 1933, are eligible to claim enrolment in the poll shortly to be taken re control. The closing date for enrolment is March 28, 1934.

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ALL AUSTRALIAN MADE — COMPLY WITH STANDARD OF QUALITY SPECIFIED BY THE VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

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Guaranteed not to contain foreign Arsenic, but exclusively Australian pure White Arsenic produced by Messrs. Victor Leggo Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.

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South Australia: Percy J. A. Lawrence, Panmure Chambers, Gresham Street, Adelaide.

Western Australia: Mr. A. Hicks, 18 William Street, Perth; and all Wholesale Distributing Houses.

Tasmania: North-Western Mercantile & Agency Co., Devonport.

Tasmanian Orchardists' and Producers' Co-op. Association Ltd., Hobart.

W. Hart & Sons, Davidson & French Pty. Ltd., Launceston.

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Regular weekly service of Fast, Modern, Passenger Steamers, fitted with ventilated 'tween decks and Refrigerator Chambers.

By special arrangement Fruit, etc., for Sydney, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, is delivered on Sydney Wharf 6 a.m. Mondays, ready for early morning market.

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TRAVEL INTERSTATE BY SEA

Citrus News and Notes.

VICTORIAN CITRUS GROWERS.

Annual Conference.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Victorian Central Citrus Association was held at Melbourne early in February.

The following were in attendance:—

Officials: Directors of V.C.C.A. Pty. Ltd.—A. W. Schwennesen (Murrabit), Chairman; D. B. Halhed (Merbein); P. Cobbett (Lockington); R. J. Watson (Perriocoota); J. A. Parkes, General Manager; G. E. Kitchin-Kerr, Market Manager.

Delegates: C. Cotton (Cobram), S. P. Taylor (Curlwaa), C. V. Rees (Long Lake), W. M. Newton (Mildura), J. Logan (Nanneella), P. Rossiter (Ngawe), D. J. Walters (Murrabit), A. E. Cameron (Red Cliffs), R. Marshall (Shepparton), T. C. Roddis (Tongala), J. P. Larkings (Wangaratta).

Grower Visitors: F. H. Metters (South Australia), W. J. Lynn and A. G. Lucas (Bamawn), J. R. Gorton and E. W. Walker (Lake Kangaroo), H. Wormwell and D. Gordon (Mildura), C. H. Cameron and G. Beith (Red Cliffs), A. H. Smith (Wangaratta), D. Taylor (Coomella).

Other visitors included J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, and Senator R. D. Elliott.

Reorganisation Plans.

Much discussion centred round the reorganisation proposals of Mr. D. J. Walters, Murrabit (the details are set out on another page).

A resolution drafted by Mr. C. H. Cameron, Red Cliffs, was finally adopted as follows:—

"That the conference approve the formation of group councils not exceeding five in number, each group having the power to nominate a director for election to the Board; provided that any present director, unless he voluntarily chooses to do so, shall not retire from the Board until his term of office expires; and, further, that the Board co-operate in the formation of group councils."

It was explained to delegates that two directors would retire in March, and one in each of the two succeeding years.

Legislative Control.

On the motion of Mr. A. E. Cameron (Red Cliffs) it was decided to seek State legislation to control the marketing of Oranges; also to approach the Minister of Commerce requesting the appointment of a Board vested with power to foster, regulate and control the export of Oranges to assure for all growers equity of opportunity and sacrifice in all markets.

Reorganisation of V.C.C.A.

On the motion of Mr. P. Rossiter (Ngawe), it was decided to request the Federal Government to remove the duty on lumber materials for case shooks and on manures and spraying and fumigating materials.

A recommendation to the directors that the levy for next season be payable on a percentage basis was adopted.

Tributes of appreciation were paid to Mr. A. W. Schwennesen, who, after serving as President of the Association for the past seven years, is retiring from that position, having severed his connection with the industry.

Market Manager's Report.

The Melbourne Market Manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia (G. E. Kitchin-Kerr) reports as follows on the sale of Victorian fruit during the season:—

Increased Quantities Handled.

The conditions on the Melbourne Citrus market for the nine months, April-December, 1933, were decidedly unfavorable from a marketing and organisation point of view, but mainly as the result of an adjustment in the marketing system, there was a big increase in the quantity of Victorian and border Citrus fruit handled by the Federal Citrus Council's accredited selling agents and merchants. Last year the total handled was 181,000 bushels, representing 46 per cent. of the net market arrivals; in 1932 it was 270,000, representing a net 53 per cent., and in 1931, the record crop year, 212,000 or 40 per cent. The biggest increase was in the Mildura district, in which the net percentage of association fruit handled rose to 71 per cent. In addition, 81 per cent. of the Citrus fruit arriving from South Australia was association fruit. Including N.S.W. fruit, the association controlled 409,000 bushels, or 55 per cent. of the net market arrivals from all sources. Up to 1928 the quantities sold by accredited agents did not exceed in any one season 250,000 bushels, and since then the quantity has increased from 370,000 in the 1928-9 season, to 434,000 in the record crop year of 1931-32, and 388,000 in 1932-33. With the addition of January, 1934 figures, this season's handleings will have exceeded those of the previous record year.

Sizes Larger—Quality Lower.

From the point of view of the returns, the year was, owing to adverse seasonal conditions, one of the worst on record for the districts supplying more than

half the fruit. The predominance of large sizes among the better selling packs in the earlier part of the season exercised a depressing influence on prices, as market retailers seized the opportunity of handling 75 and 84 counts out of this fruit on a 10 to 12 a 1/- basis in preference to the smaller sizes of the lines they usually handled.

Heavy Navel Waste.

The first definite upward price movement was checked by the break in the weather in mid-September, and by the waste that developed in Navels immediately afterwards. The position was aggravated by the effort to market the big quantity of fruit that had been held off the market pending an improvement in prices.

Valencias were generally in heavier supply in December and January, and returns were 2/- to 3/- a case lower than for the corresponding months last year. Averages over the whole season for all Victorian varieties were 1/- to 3/- a case lower, according to district.

Compared with 1928, when the average of 9/- a case over a season was regarded as low, values on the Melbourne market have fallen in recent years by an average of 1/6 to 2/- a case. (This season's average was generally 3/- lower than in 1928, but the collapse of the fruit after mid-September was responsible for the difference.) Arrivals of Citrus fruits to the Melbourne market have increased since 1927-28 from approximately 500,000 to more than 750,000 for the nine-months' period April-December.

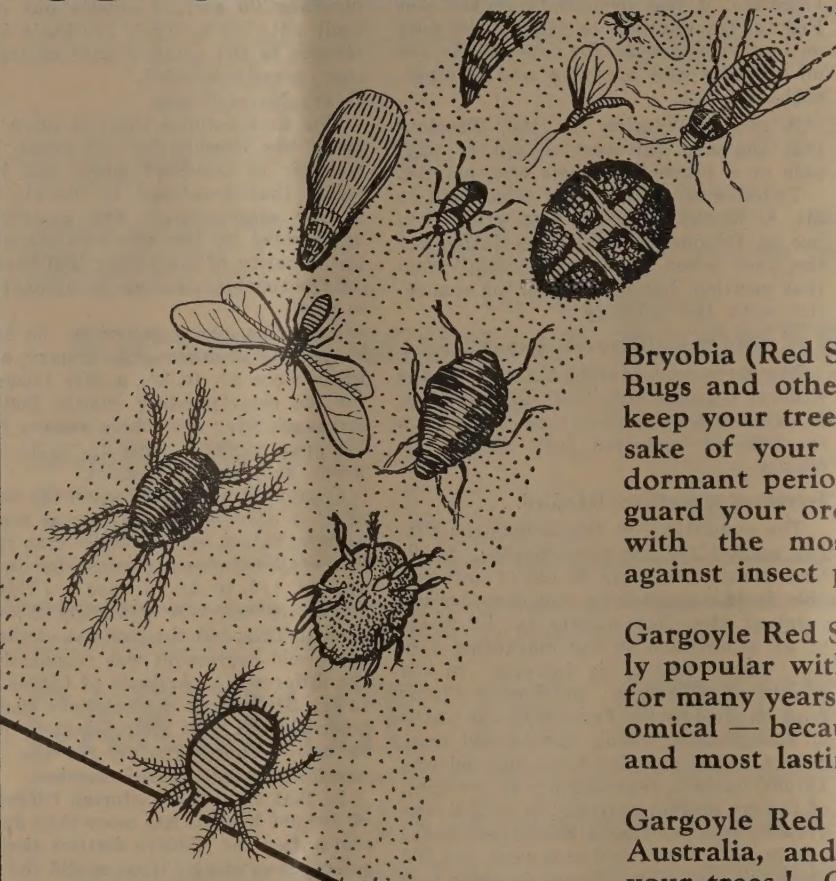
In that time the Victorian Citrus crop of 400,000 bushels has more than doubled, and in fact the Mildura district alone now produces as much Citrus as did the whole of the State and border area in 1927.

The quantity of N.S.W. fruit arriving has shown a big decrease, from nearly 250,000 bushels in 1928 to fewer than 80,000 in the last four years, of which some 50,000 bushels are normally Mandarins. The fact that such big surpluses of fruit are available should show the necessity for the maintenance of an organisation to watch the market position as regards arrivals and prices. As it is, supplies from the affiliated districts in Victoria, N.S.W., and South Australia, are maintained on an orderly basis, so that the maximum sales can be made, the full benefit of the price paid by the retailers obtained for the grower.

Effect of Low Prices.

With the low returns, due to increased production in recent years, organisation has become more difficult in some districts. Growers in some districts have admitted that when prices are low the saving of a levy of 1d. or 2d. a case is

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a consideration that determines their attitude to the association, whatever other explanations they may give for breaking away.

Mildura is an instance of four separate associations working as one group with an efficient local secretary. In other parts of Victoria the spread of the districts is such that it would not be possible to obtain one-quarter of Mildura's aggregate production of approximately 400,000 bushels in double the area of the Mildura-Curlwaa group. Of the gross production of Victoria up to the end of December, 41 per cent. was produced in the Mildura-Curlwaa area, 32 per cent. in six other shareholding districts, with a production ranging from 40,000 to 80,000 bushels, and excluding two or three individual-grower districts, the remaining nine shareholding districts, 24 per cent.

During the season the new system of allowing agents to operate on a merchant basis came into operation, and, apart from minor initial routine difficulties, the system has worked smoothly throughout the season.

Programme for Reorganisation

THE 1934 Annual Conference of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, adopted a programme for reorganisation of representation, at the instance of Mr. Dudley Walters, Murrabit Citrus Association.

Duties of Districts.—To organise growers; control as far as possible, flow of citrus to all markets; collect and disseminate information re district matters; if necessary, collect levy and send proportion to group and central Executive; check agents' returns; co-operative buying; appoint two representatives on Group Council.

Duties of Group Council.—Groups to consist of three to five districts, each district appointing two delegates to Council; meetings in central position or in each district in turn; elect from Council one Director on Central Executive; provide closer touch with Central Executive, give districts more personal interest in election of Executive and assist growers in problems of production and marketing. All matters of policy to be dealt with through group.

Central Executive.—To consist of one Director from each group: to meet as often as necessary in Melbourne. Manager and market manager to be appointed by Directors and to be responsible only to Board.

Main duties of Executive to be:—Stabilising production and prices; standardising grades and packs; controlling flow of citrus to all markets; improving distribution, advertising and developing new markets; controlling citrus on Melbourne market; collective purchasing; reducing costs by negotiation with various organisations handling the product; maintaining favorable public relations; guarding industry with Government; electing representative on Federal Council.

Votes on basis of production,—say one vote for each five or ten thousand cases. Articles of present Association could be altered to suit new arrangements.

Marketing.—No suggestion is made as to the marketing policy, as it is thought that, if a strong organisation of citrus growers be formed working under this plan, the marketing system most suitable to the majority would eventuate.

Orange Exports to U.K.

Important Report by J. S. Vagg.

Huge Increase in S. African Exports.

Need for U.K. Quotas.

THE DETAILED REPORT of the investigation by Mr. J. S. Vagg on the Australian citrus shipments to U.K. in 1933, is full of interest. The report is a comprehensive one and reflects great credit on the compiler. A short summary is as follows:—

The total quantity shipped was 76,020 cases in seven ships. Most of the Oranges when treated with preservative treatment and pre-cooled arrived in perfect condition. Navel should not be shipped after July 14.

Mr. J. S. Vagg
(by courtesy
"The Citrus News")

The stem end browning was probably caused by orchard infection. The bulk of the packing house fruit, apart from bruising, presented a creditable appearance. Improvements were possible. The important points open to criticism being the irregular grading for quality, irregular sizing, and untidy wrapping.

The rough handling on arrival was de-

plorable. Cases were rolled over and over on the bulge, dropped on the bulge, workmen walked on the bulge, and cases were dropped from waist high to the floor.

From observations it would appear that shipments in June, July and August were safe without pre-cooling providing there was adequate dunnage, and sufficient air circulation. Later shipments were very risky without pre-cooling.

Regarding selling methods, Mr. Vagg, when reviewing the auction and private trading methods, notes how these have grown side by side. Considering Australia's distance from the market he recommended the fruit being sent to one distributor for transference to salesmen in the various U.K. markets. Long lines from packing houses or growers were welcomed. Small odd lines were unwanted.

As Australia was just commencing citrus export, the grade names, "special" and "standard," which were unknown, should be transferred to the better known designations, "fancy" and "choice." Apart from London, such centres as Liverpool, Hull and Manchester were important. With centralised London control, intelligent use could be made of optional discharging ports.

With Regard to Future Prospects.—In the absence of any restriction on imports the question as to whether U.K. will provide a profitable outlet for Australian citrus depends entirely on the future increase in the supply of fruit from those countries at present supplying the U.K. markets from May to November.

In 1933 South Africa exported two million boxes of citrus. A recent esti-

mate, based on plantings, is that export quantities will be as follows:—1934, 2,340,000; 1935, 2,670,000; 1936, 3,020,000; 1937, 3,370,000; 1938, 3,650,000. Brazil, too, was steadily increasing her exports of Oranges. The Pera Orange from Brazil was the most popular Orange on the U.K. market from July to November.

"In the face of these conditions," continues Mr. Vagg, "there can be no doubt that without some restriction to foreign supplies, prices during the summer Orange season in the U.K. will drop to a level that will not return the cost of production either to South African or Australian growers."

Recommendations.

In conclusion, Mr. Vagg recommends that to provide continuity there should be an increase of citrus shipments from Australia during 1934 under a Government guarantee of 15/- per case, on the understanding that 25 per cent. of the realisations in excess of this amount revert to the Government; that an export fund be created to be administered by a Board appointed by the Government, this Board to be the sole exporting authority; and to appoint a sole distributing authority in U.K.; the latest shipment date for each variety to be fixed for each State or district; a meeting of principal packers to be called to agree on a standard case with a common Australian brand.

The questions of maturity standards and juice contents need to be thoroughly gone into. The consigning of long lines under one mark should be encouraged to the utmost, at the same time well packed individual grower's lines should not be restricted, particularly where packing houses are not established.



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T. Wallace, the World authority on Fruit Production wrote, in March, 1933, as follows :—

"Nitrogen and Potash exert remarkable and great effects on both yields and quality characters of fruit. Where either is deficient yields are low and in the case of Potash deficiency quality is also very poor and the major portion of the crop may be useless."

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Time of Application

We recommend the use of Potash with some Super in the Autumn, so that the winter rains may carry it down to the roots to be used later in the year. Use 3 lbs. Potash and 2 lbs. Super in Autumn, and 4 lbs. Ammonia and 1 lb. Super in the Spring.

If you prefer to make one dressing only, use 2:2:1 at 8 to 10 lbs. per tree at bud-burst.



Leaf-Scorch of Apples

This is definitely known to be due to Potash deficiency. If your trees are defoliated on the windy or western side use 4-6 lbs. of potash per tree each year for three years. Drop Nitrogen in the first year and use lighter quantities in the second and third. Then resume the full programme.

PACIFIC POTASH LIMITED 56 Young St., Sydney

FRUITGROWERS' RELIEF ACT

Amendments Urgently Needed to Make Grant of £125,000 Available.

The "grant" of the Federal Government of £125,000 for the relief of fruit-growers who suffered losses on their 1933 exports of Apples and Pears, is largely illusory.

If the wording of the Federal and State Acts for the administration of the "grant" be insisted on, it is doubtful if 10 per cent. will be disbursed.

At moment the situation is farcical. As one grower put it: "The Government offers assistance with the right hand and takes it away with the left."

The money is only for "necessitous" growers, though how to define "necessitous" is the problem; also a grower could (unfortunately) be necessitous through causes other than losses on last years' exports.

It was understood originally that the grant would be in the form of rebate on freight, because of heavy taxation on shipping companies by means of harbor dues, taxes on ship's stores and unearned profits.

To distribute the grant on a per case basis on consignment fruit would overcome all difficulties.

State Governments which passed Acts in conformity with the Federal Act are in as great difficulties as the growers.

The form sent out by the Victorian Relief Committee asks growers in one column to state the "gross amount received (in Australian currency)." This caused endless confusion and many growers felt compelled to state the nett amount as the bank exchange was added only after the British landing charges, commission, etc. (which were in sterling) had been deducted.

Mr. W. H. Carne, one of the Gippsland delegates to the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, puts another aspect thus:

"The expenses allowed by the Relief Committee being evidently only steamer freight and insurance totalling 4/3 per case, fruit would have to realise only 4/10 per case not to show a loss. Following are the figures I quoted:—

	s. d.
Selling price London	4 10
London charges	1 5
Nett proceeds	3 5
Exchange	0 10
Nett Aust. currency	4 3
Ocean freight and ins.	4 3

"Later on in the meeting (continues Mr. Carne), when Mr. Ward was explaining some of the questions, he stated that all Melbourne charges, with the exception of rail freight would be allowed as expenses. This would result in the selling price having to be 5/3 or over to show a credit on the application form. My contention was that very few growers had so low an average as this throughout the season, and very little of the amount available will be required to recoup losses if only necessitous cases are participating."

The foregoing affords a striking instance of the necessity for united action in approaching the Federal Government.

In this instance the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was negotiating this matter on the basis of a reduction of freight of 5d. per case (totaling £125,000), but owing to pressure from separate State representations, the good intentions of the Council were defeated and the present chaotic condition is the result.

FRUITGROWERS' RELIEF ACT.

Under the Fruitgrowers' Relief (Commonwealth Payments) Act, Victoria, the following statutory authority is dealing with applications — Messrs. J. A. Day (Department of Agriculture), chairman; J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture), and J. Whitlock (Treasury Department). Applications for payment closed on March 1.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Doncaster fruitgrowers approve of the proposals of the Victorian Department of Agriculture for the grading of young trees by nurserymen.

To consider improved methods of space allocation on steamers carrying export fruit, a conference of fruitgrowers, shipping companies and shippers will be convened by the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association in May.

At the annual meeting of the Returned Soldiers at Shepparton early in February (Mr. L. J. Michel presiding), it was decided to assist the State Relief Committee by forwarding fruit to Melbourne. This kindly service is much esteemed.

FIRE AT A.J.C. JAM FACTORY.

Extensive Damage at South Yarra.

LOSSES estimated at £20,000 were caused by a fire at the Australasian Jam Co. Pty. Ltd., Garden-street, South Yarra, Vic., in the early morning of February 23. Most damage was done to the jam boiling room, the tin plate plant, machinery and to the building.

Fortunately the outbreak was confined to the building. It is understood that the building and much of the stock was covered by insurance, but that the plant and machinery were only partly covered.

Just now is the peak time for handling fruits, and some 300 of the employees were temporarily out of employment: however, it was anticipated a good number of the employees would be speedily at work again. Prompt action by other firms has enabled the company to continue operations.

PEARS FOR QUEENSLAND.

Arsenical Spray Residue.

The Queensland Department of Public Health has informed the Superintendent of Horticulture, Mr. J. M. Ward, that several consignments of Victorian Pears which arrived in Brisbane on the Ormiston on January 26 were found to be contaminated visibly with lead arsenate.

Mr. Ward said that only good, clean fruit must be sent, otherwise consignments would be returned to Victoria or destroyed in Queensland.

The Victorian Farmers' Convention will be held at Shepparton on March 20.



didn't realise how much they were costing per foot mile until it rained!

The real comparison of economy and efficiency of wire strapping systems can only be made in the height of a packing rush.
ANALYSE GERRARD values, and consider reliability and speed.

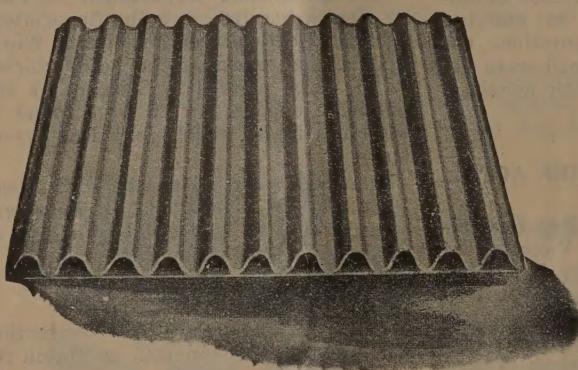
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APPLE AND CITRUS PACKING
CHARTS ARE AVAILABLE FREE
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The New
Anti-Bruze
Fruit Pad

MADE IN TASMANIA.

To obtain highest prices your fruit must arrive at its destination in perfect condition.



FULL HEIGHT CORRUGATIONS

CORRECT RESILIENCY

After much research a Corrugated Pad has been produced which is ideal in all respects; namely—resilience, shape, spacing and height.

This new ANTI-BRUZE Fruit Pad affords your fruit full protection and enhances its value to the prospective purchaser.

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OBtainable from leading
distributors throughout
TASMANIA.
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The Essentials of Good Marketing are Combined in the Export Service Offered to—

APPLE and PEAR GROWERS

Throughout New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia

for marketing their crops in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION IN MARKETING IS THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

We are representing the leading firms in the main ports of Great Britain, viz., London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle, etc., which allows your produce to be consigned direct to the leading houses in these centres. Before placing any of your overseas business enquire from us the excellent service we are offering. We are Purchasing as well as Accepting Consignments and giving highest advances guaranteed or otherwise against shipments.

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AUSTRALIA.—Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney; 312 Collins Street, Melbourne, and Branches.

Cold Storage In Australasia

The Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores Association of Victoria.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Orchardists' and Fruit Cool Stores' Association of Victoria, was held at Melbourne, on February 13.

There were present: E. H. Hatfield, Tynong (President), John Stevens (Blackburn), G. F. Fankhauser (Burwood East), Robt. Langley (Croydon), H. M. McLean (Harcourt), Frank Petty (orchardists), F. C. Pyke (Ringwood), T. W. White (Somerville), H. J. Willoughby (Tyabb), F. J. Byrne (Wantirna), A. E. Hocking (Graceburn Valley), and the Secretary, J. G. Aird. Messrs. J. M. Ward and F. M. Read, Department of Agriculture, also attended.

Ammonia and Calcium Chloride.—In reply to the request made by this Association to the Federal Treasurer for the exemption from Sales Tax of ammonia, calcium chloride, and power plants, when used for the refrigerating of primary products, the Commissioner of Taxation advised, *inter alia*:

"The law exempts from Sales Tax, on and from October 26, 1933, refrigerating plant and equipment and parts thereof (not being parts of a kind ordinarily used for any other purpose) for use in cool stores for fruit. There is, however, no provision in the law under which ammonia and calcium chloride used for refrigeration purposes could be exempted from Sales Tax."

A request was received from the orchardists Cool Stores that a further request be made for the exemption of ammonia, and calcium chloride.

It was decided to persist with the request and to refer matter to the Farmers' Convention at Shepparton on March 20.

Fruitgrowers' Relief.—Considerable discussion ensued and many protests were made to the meeting as to the information demanded on the claim form for relief under "Fruitgrowers' Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act, 1933."

It was resolved: "That this Association enters its emphatic protest against the most inequitable basis of distribution resulting from the interpretation of 'Necessitous growers' under the recent Federal enactment and requests the Fed-

eral Government to introduce amending legislation to make practicable the distribution of relief to those growers who have suffered loss in export Apples."

Fruit Exported Overseas on Consignment.—The Secretary reported that a conference had been held between this Association's Executive and representatives of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association to endeavor to ascertain what security the grower had over the net proceeds of sales on fruit sold overseas through the forwarding agents on consignment. The joint meeting of representatives agreed that Counsel's opinion be obtained in the interests of the growers, and that the cost of such opinion be borne in equal parts by the Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores' Association and the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

It was resolved to obtain Counsel's opinion on this subject.

Southern Fruitgrowers' Association.—Correspondence was tabled between the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association and

In response to many requests, the "Fruit World" is now reserving this special Fruit Cool Storage Section to deal with the everyday problems of the cool store manager and refrigerating engineer, from whom enquiries are invited. Practical cool storage notes of interest are also invited from readers. Address correspondence to Practical Refrigeration Department, "The Fruit World," Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne, or 439 Kent-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

fected might be called on in the very near future. It was decided that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive.

Fruit Tree Stocks.—Mr. F. M. Read, of the Department of Agriculture, addressed the meeting on the advisability of adopting standards for fruit trees, copy of a brochure has already been distributed amongst affiliated stores. After a short discussion it was decided to ask Mr. Read to address the annual conference on this matter and that fruit tree nurserymen be invited to attend.

Export Regulations.—The President introduced a discussion in protest against the present regulations, particularly the banning of certain varieties without adequate notice. The subject was discussed at length, the general principle of reduction of export varieties being approved. Mr. John Stevens, Blackburn, contended that adequate notice had been given five years previously that the reduction of varieties was inevitable.

Fireblight Embargo.—Mr. F. Pyke,



Somerville (Vic.) Cool Stores and Packing House.

the Orchardists and Cool Stores' Association. The latter had resigned from the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association and desired instead that that Association affiliate with the O. and C.S. Association,—a point with which the Southern Association did not agree. The reply of the Secretary of the O. and C.S. Association, setting out the position, was adopted.

Correspondence was received from the Victorian Employers' Federation that there was a possibility of the Engine Drivers' case in the Arbitration Court in which several affiliated stores were ef-

Ringwood, urged that the present embargo against the importation of Apples and Pears from N.Z., be maintained because of the danger of the introduction of fireblight.

Mr. Ward said the danger of fireblight being introduced on fruit was infinitesimal, and quoted Prof. Reimer, U.S.A., in support.

It was resolved to make representation to the Federal Government emphatically protesting against the embargo being lifted on Apples and Pears from New Zealand and other countries where "fireblight" is known to exist.

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???

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QUERIES

QUESTIONS

DOUBTS

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 can be dispelled by consigning it to

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COVENT GARDEN
 LONDON, W.C.2.

SOUTHAMPTON BRISTOL LIVERPOOL HULL

Account Sales rendered are the best test
 of Salesmanship. On that test we have
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Separate Department for Dried and Canned Produce and Pulp.

— AT —

SPITALFIELDS MARKET
 London, E.1.

Tasmanian Growers ship through Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.

Victorian Growers ship through Fred J. Andrew, 416 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

New South Wales Growers ship through C. Geo. Kellaway & Son, Office 42, City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

Plums for Factory Use.—The unsatisfactory position of Plum growers was brought forward by Mr. H. Willoughby (Tyabb), it was mentioned that Plums were being purchased for factory use in the market at lower than the minimum prices fixed under the agreement with the Sugar Concession Committee.

It was decided to bring the matter under the notice of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, and to write to Mr. W. Young, of Ardmona, on the subject.

Farmers' Convention.—Messrs. J. H. Lang, A. E. Hocking, E. H. Hatfield, G. F. Fankhauser, H. M. McLean, were appointed to attend the Farmers' Convention at Shepparton, March 20-22.

Annual Conference.—Decided that the Annual Conference be held during May next, the arrangements for same to be left in the hands of the Executive. Mr. W. M. Carne (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), and Mr. G. B. Tindale, of the Victorian Department of Agriculture to be invited to address the Conference.

It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. A. J. Harris (Blackburn), who was absent through sickness.

QUEENSLAND.

Cool Stores in Brisbane.

COLD STORAGE for fruit in Brisbane is provided by the following:—Hamilton Cold Stores, capacity 35,000 cases; Birt's Cold Stores, 20,000 cases; Traill's Cold Stores, 12,500 cases.

CROYDON COOL STORE.

THE CROYDON COOL STORE is conveniently situated on a railway siding close to the Croydon railway station. The store has a capacity of 20,000 cases, and during a normal season the chambers are utilised to their full capacity.

There are four chambers. Cooling is on the dry air circulation system: there is a 16-ton Atlas wet compression refrigerator, electrically driven from Yalourn power by a 30 and 10 h.p. motor.

The air is cooled by being blown with a four feet fan over direct expansion ammonia coils: brine at a temperature of



Croydon Cool Stores—Directors & Officers.
Back Row (left to right): Messrs. W. Lipscombe, H. W. Smith, R. Langley (Sec.), H. R. Chandler and L. R. Francis.

Front Row: C. F. Cole (Dept. of Agriculture), A. C. Chandler (Chairman), A. J. Upton and C. Camm (Engineer).

10 deg. F. flows over these coils during the passage of the air. The cooled air is conducted to the several chambers, and after circulating among the fruit is returned to the coil room for re-cooling.

The store, which is Government property, is administered by a Trust elected by the growers. The Trust members are Messrs. A. C. Chandler (chairman), A. J. Upton, W. Lipscombe, H. W. Smith, H. R. Chandler, L. R. Francis, with Mr. C. F. Cole, representing the Government and Robert Langley as Secretary. The engineer is Mr. C. Camm, who has taken the place of Mr. Elder, the previous engineer, who has been and is still seriously ill.

A charge of 1/9 per case is made for the season to provide working expenses and payment of interest to the Government.

Up to the date of the visit by a representative of the "Fruit World" (February 23), 1,000 cases of Pears had been pre-cooled and despatched for export. It is estimated that 20,000 cases will be dealt with in this manner during the present export season.

The I.F.M. Co. has a packing house in conjunction with the Croydon Cool Store. Mr. G. Phillips is in charge. A Lightning Grader is installed, and this has a capacity of 600 cases a day.

COLD STORAGE FOR WILLIAMS PEARS.

Mr. G. B. Tindale, B. Ag. Sc., Victorian Department of Agriculture, has ascertained that the maximum period of effective storage is 12 weeks at 32 degrees F., and that Williams Pears kept in store at 32 degrees for 13 weeks will not ripen properly, but will become mealy.

The Pears should be pre-cooled immediately after picking, every day's delay reduced the storage life.

A Cool Store at Griffith (N.S.W.).—At Mr. F. Newton's "Selbest" Packing House, Griffith, a cool storage plant on the air circulation system, has been installed to hold 600 cases. The chamber can also be used for fumigating or coloring citrus fruit. The "Selbest" packing shed has been remodelled and enlarged and is now one of the most up-to-date in the district.

VICTORIA DOCK COOL STORES.

Part to be Leased to Private Enterprise.

The Victorian Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Allan) was waited upon by the representatives of the Cold Storage Employees' Union, who were introduced by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Tunnecliffe) on February 7. Mr. Allan was asked to take steps to ensure, in the event of part of the store being leased by private enterprise, that the lessee would provide for his employees the same wages and conditions as were applicable to cold storage employees. Mr. Allan, who said that the losses at the Victoria Dock Cool Store were a drag on the State, promised to investigate complaints that trucks and equipment used at the stores were obsolete. He would consider a clause in the agreement safeguarding the men's wages.

Prune Grader Wanted

Machine required for grading Prunes, new or secondhand. Send full particulars and prices to—

D'Agen, c/o "Fruit World,"
Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne.



Croydon Cool Stores; capacity 20,000 cases.

Personal

Mr. H. G. Colombie is leaving Australia for Great Britain, per R.M.S. Orford, on March 20. He expects to be away from Australia for some months. During his absence he will be enquiring into matters of effective marketing of Australian fruit.

Mr. E. J. Roberts, who recently returned from abroad, has been disseminating useful advice regarding the dried fruits industry, America, he states, is apparently determined on a plan of stabilisation of Raisins which would make conditions more favorable to Australia.

Mr. J. S. Vagg, who recently returned from abroad after investigating the Australian markets overseas, resigned his position as assistant manager to the Griffith Producers' Co. to join the staff of the Producers' Distributing Society. The directors of the Griffith Producers' Co., recognising that this meant promotion for Mr. Vagg, gave their approval to his resignation, knowing that his services would be fully available to the industry. In 1923 Mr. Vagg visited U.S.A. studying the latest methods of citrus packing and marketing.

Mr. E. T. Henderson recently received a letter of appreciation from the Mildura Horticultural Society expressing appreciation for his valuable services as a member of the State Dried Fruits Board. Mr. Henderson has written a letter to the society conveying his appreciation for the kind sentiments expressed.

Mr. W. L. Kile, previously of Tasmania, and now of Queensland, called in at the "Fruit World" in mid-February. Mr. Kile is a brother to Mr. C. Kile, of Castle Forbes Bay, Tasmania, where a stationary spray plant is installed. Mr. W. L. Kile is growing Pineapples and

Papaws at Crookfield, near Brisbane. He is a most appreciative reader of the "Fruit World," which he states is the most reliable fruit paper in Australia. While in Victoria Mr. Kile called on Mr. Fred Thiele, at Doncaster, and was very interested to inspect Victoria's fruitgrowing conditions.

Mr. A. L. Bender, of Bender and Co., Launceston, was in Melbourne early in February, where he underwent an operation. We wish Mr. Bender a speedy recovery.

Mr. L. R. MacGregor, Australian Trade Commissioner for Canada, is now on a brief visit to Australia. On February 13 he was entertained at lunch, in company with Mr. E. J. Mulvany (Secretary Dept. of Markets), by Mr. J. B. Mills, Chairman Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

Mr. W. Ranger, manager, Committee of Direction Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, was in Melbourne early in February on business connected with the Canned Fruits Control Board regarding canned Pineapples.

Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, a member of the executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, was at the official opening of the Apple crushing plant at Somerville, on February 10, and spoke appreciatively regarding the enterprise of the company, Spry's Appura Co. Pty. Ltd.

Mr. A. W. Schwennesen, who has been President of the Victorian Central Citrus Association for the past seven years, declined nomination for the next term, he having severed his connection with the industry. Mr. Schwennesen rendered good service to the citrus industry and was widely appreciated. At conference he revealed all the qualities of an able and impartial chairman.

Mr. W. J. Adams, Secretary of the Canned Fruits Control Board, has recently returned from his visit abroad

Mr. D. C. Winterbottom, of the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co., will be leaving in May for an exhaustive examination of the trade conditions in Great Britain. He will travel in a steamer which will include a considerable tonnage of dried fruits in its cargo; he will thus be able to watch the conditions under which the fruit has to go on the voyage.

The directors of the Red Cliffs Co-operative Co. have granted Mr. H. R. Sloan (manager) several months' leave to enable him to make an examination of the trade conditions in Great Britain. Mr. Sloan will probably travel via the Cape, and make a short stay in South Africa, after which he will proceed to England.

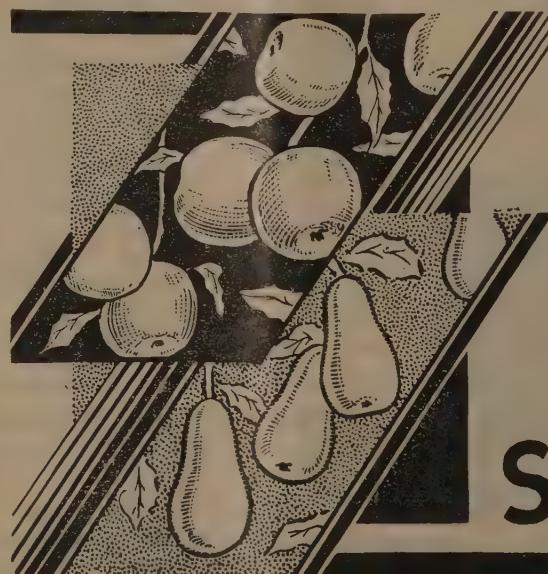
A Profitable Sideline.

Good money is to be earned in the country by the snaring of water rats. Farmers and others living near rivers, swamps or large dams will have no trouble in seeing traces of these little animals, the skins of which are much sought after by manufacturing furriers to-day. They bring high prices right through the year.

Water rats frequent old rabbit burrows. Many ways have been devised in trapping. The jam tin snare is one of the best; make a cross-cut at the top of a jam tin and press the four corners in; place a piece of meat inside the tin; the tin should then be wired and pinned to the ground. When the rat pokes its head in to get at the meat the points of the four corners which have been pressed in prevent it from withdrawing its head. The method of skinning and drying should be the same as a rabbit, that is it should be gloved. Never cut up the belly, as this method is not correct, and lowers the value of your skins. Snares may be set in the afternoon, and visited to take the catch in the early hours of the morning.

Care should be taken to see that the skins are thoroughly dried before packing for transit or storing, otherwise they may arrive in a damaged condition.

Messrs. SLATTER & CO., of Nicholas Building, Swanston Street, Melbourne, will purchase these skins in any quantity, and pay top market price. On receipt of a parcel, they grade the pelts, and forward you a cheque by return mail. This firm are also buyers of other skins, and will always be pleased to receive consignments of same from the country.



SUCCESSFUL GROWERS are USING SHELL

Guided by past experience, successful fruit-growers in every Australian State now always use SHELL Spraying Oils, secure in the knowledge that the use of these sprays effects the highest percentage of fruit-pest and disease control.

Order your supplies from the nearest Shell Depot.

THE SHELL COMPANY LIMITED

SHELL SPRAYING OILS

Answers to Correspondents.

Defective Gordo Grape Bunches ∴ Pruning Orange and Lemon Trees ∴ Draining Orchard Land ∴ Spray Pump Pressure ∴ Raspberries and Strawberries ∴ Winter Oil Spraying ∴ Young Trees Affected by Wind.

Defective Gordo Fruit Bunches.

A grower of large quantities of Muscat Gordo Grapes in one of the irrigated areas sent three samples of bunches and berries of Gordo vines to Mr. G. Quinn (Chief Horticultural Instructor, S. Aust.) with a request as to the cause of the non-setting of the berries of some bunches, and drying off of fruits on others, and the parboiled condition of others found lying on the sand in the sun under other vines.

He states his crop was much reduced each season by these defects, which he attributes to the Oidium fungus.

Mr. Quinn replied as follows:—

Answer.—(1) I can detect no evidence of injury by the Oidium (Powdery Mildew) fungus, on these berries or stalks. I know there is, amongst the older settlers on the Murray, a suspicion that this non-setting of the Gordo fruits is caused by an early attack of Oidium, but, if seeing is believing, I am an unbeliever, as I have never yet found visible evidences to that effect on similar specimens to those you submit. There is evidence on the inflorescence where the sprigs of red, dried berries are located, of the presence of a caterpillar—I should say the active, small green larva of the *Coccoecia post-vittana*, or Light Brown Apple Moth, a native leaf rolling caterpillar, which in the spring and early summer attacks all sorts of plants—Roses, Apples, and Grape-vines in particular, when these latter are just setting. It bites the stalks of the branchlets, eating the green outer bark, and webs up the embryo berries, which, being thus cut off from nourishment, die early. This pest, as a rule, disappears with the advent of settled hot weather, but during a cool summer goes on breeding and feeding on the bark of the now growing bunches. In a vineyard little can be done, excepting it be possible to go over the vines and pull the newly set bunches free from leaves and tendrils which crowd them, and give shelter to the pest. This, combined with sulphuring, which may incommod the caterpillars, as well as prevent a possible attack of Oidium.

(2) These berries represent fruits which have been separated from the bunch, and lying on the hot sand have been simply parboiled. As you know, prior to the stage of developing sugar, the Gordo berries are very readily reduced to this condition, and eventually, as they dry out, become hard and red.

Similar berries were contained in No. 1 sample in both stages of desiccation.

(3) This wilting of the distal end of the bunch (inflorescence) would appear to be possibly caused by two factors:—(1) In the first place, as it hangs down it is in a subordinate position for receiving sap—i.e., sap does not flow down below a horizontal position equally well with its upward movement in more vertical parts of plants. If the vines are beginning to become sluggish through the soil drying out between irrigations the fruits are robbed by the leaves, and it may be assumed that the lowest portion of the bunch most—owing to the above rule. (2) The heat reflected or radiated from the sand may cause this, more particularly if the lower point of the bunch is near to the ground surface. There is no evidence of insect injury on the stalk of this specimen.

The general proposition of the scattered or tardy setting of Gordo berries being so general would appear to indicate a lack of cross pollination, and an evidence of lack of potency in the pollen produced in the flowers of the Gordo. This characteristic is very marked in the closely allied variety, Muscat of Alexandria, which is regularly cross pollinated by hand in glasshouse-grown vineies. The paw or tail of a rabbit or hare is rubbed over the flower bunches of some other sort flowering at the same time, and then rubbed up and down the flowering bunches of the Muscat of Alexandria.

This cannot be done in the open field, but a good sulphuring at the time the caps are falling from the flowers is claimed by French vigneron to stimulate setting of those sorts of wine grapes which have similar characteristics.

The French vigneron call this failure to set "Coulure," and they definitely claim that sulphuring lessens it, but cannot say whether it is because it prevents the attacks of Oidium or perhaps other unrecognised fungi on the blossoms, or merely that the puffing of a current of sulphur-laden air through the inflorescence mechanically promotes distribution of the pollen produced by the Gordo blossoms.

Pruning Orange and Lemon Trees.

Replying to the secretary of the Laura Bay Branch of the Agricultural Bureau, who asked: "Is it necessary to prune Citrus trees?" Mr. G. Quinn says:—

These trees require attention when small, chiefly to make sure that the prin-

cipal branches do not grow across each other or across the centre of the tree. This is to give balance to the framework. As they grow larger, some thinning may become necessary to prevent the inner parts of the framework being crowded. As a rule, this crowding results in much dead twiggy wood accumulating on the limbs inside of the tree.

It is not desirable to prune a Citrus tree so as to form a hollow vase shape—as is done with most deciduous kinds of fruit trees—but to aim at maintaining a dome-like canopy of leaves right over the framework, almost as the fabric of an umbrella covers the framework of that useful article. The leaves are required to act as a shade to deflect the strongest sun heat, as well as do their share in the metabolic processes necessary to the well-being and growth of the plant.

When the lower branches are, by the natural extension of those above them, forced to a pendulous position, and touching the soil, it is well to shorten back their extremities either wholly or in part. In practice this usually first takes the form of shortening them back to where a small growth turns upwards but subsequently it may be necessary to remove them, so as to lift the fruit and leaves 1 foot or more above the soil.

The object of this procedure is to gradually lengthen the main stem as the lower limbs are removed, but generally this action is spread over several years, thus avoiding at all times unnecessarily exposing the bark of the trunk and main limbs to the direct rays of the summer sun.

When the Citrus trees reach a fruitful and mature stature, the canopy of foliage becomes less dense on the top, and then small lateral shoots are allowed to develop on the inside framework of the tree, where they often produce the most perfect fruits.

There is no set time for pruning Citrus trees, excepting that any limbs or boughs which permit a direct entry of sunlight should be cut away in spring or early summer, when the sap is flowing freely and new growths may close over the gaps with protecting foliage before the sun exercises extreme power.

Dead brush wood may be cut out at any period when the owner can find time to do the work. Large cuts made in the removal of limbs should be smoothed with a knife, and painted over the ex-

posed woody part with thick, pasty lead paint to facilitate a safe and healthy growth of covering tissue.

Drainage of Orchard Land: At a recent meeting of the Lenswood and Forest Range Branch of the South Aust. Bureau of Agriculture, Mr. M. J. Vickers read a paper which dealt with all phases of draining orchard land. A number of questions were asked, and a discussion took place on the cost of draining tiles, which at present is considered excessive. He considered the tile drains were the best in the long run, because when properly installed they were trouble-free, and would last indefinitely. He thought that Apple growers were not fully aware of the importance of well-drained land.

The meeting held on September 25 took the form of a Question Box. The questions which had been submitted previously were dealt with by Messrs. H. Schultz and F. Rowley (sen.), who alternately answered a question, and was followed by the discussion of the meeting.

Spray Pump Pressure: The latest spray outfits operate up to 300 and 400 lbs. pressure. Is this justified, considering the extra wear and tear on engine, pump, hose, etc.?

Answer.—From 200 to 300 lb. pressure is ample to obtain a good and efficient spray.

Coulter for Ploughing: What is the best type of coulter for ploughing in a green crop in the orchard?

Answer.—A disc coulter was preferred, although for burying green crop or rubbish a heavy disc plough was thought best.

Disposal of Raspberries: In view of the fact that approximately 120 tons of Raspberries were grown in this district years ago and all sold, why is it that the few we grow now are not more easily disposed of?

Answer.—Due perhaps to a number of reasons—(1) The sugar agreement making a prohibitive price for the housewife to buy sugar to make jam with. (2) The general depression. (3) Competition of Tasmanian pulp. (4) Negligence of certain growers who sell fruit in the market in improperly painted tins, which when emptied have a black appearance on the fruit. The highest grade of paint obtainable was not too good for protecting the tin from the acid of the fruit, and the consequent dark color.

Winter Oil Spraying: Is a winter oil spray payable, and if so, would you apply one every year?

Answer.—It pays the first year, and perhaps the second, but not every year. Another member was of the opinion that a dressing of bone dust each year would do far more good than any amount of oil spray.

Pear Varieties: What variety of Pear is recommended for present planting?

Answer.—Not advisable to plant any, but for general use Duchess is as good as any.

Strawberry Planting: When is the best time to plant Strawberries; autumn or spring?

Answer.—If on clean ground, plant early in autumn and there will be a chance of getting a fair crop first year. If on dirty ground as late in the spring as possible.

—S.A. Journal of Agriculture.

Trees Blowing About.—G. M. writes: How would you prevent trees from three to six years' old from blowing about in the wind? Besides staking, would summer pruning help?

Answer (by A. F. Thiele, Doncaster).—Re trees blown about by wind. I take it that the trees are growing well, and that the ground has been well loosened up, and the abnormal conditions have pushed them to one side. I do not know any way of preventing that when we get heavy rain and strong winds at the same time. Staking them is the only remedy, or else leave about a square yard around the trees in a firm condition. I would not advise cutting back main shoots as it has a tendency to weaken the tree, but some thinning may be done with advantage.

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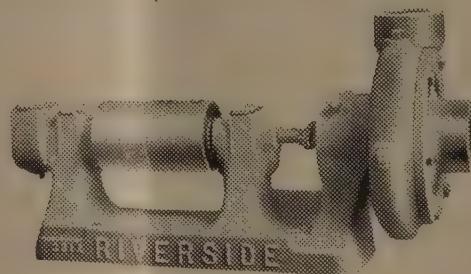
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Letters to the Editor.

TO IMPROVE THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Finish all Cool Stored Fruit by December 31 Each Year.

Mr. L. R. Francis, of Yarra-road, Croydon, Vic., submits, on February 12, 1934, the following suggestions:—

All fruit should be out of cool stores and finished marketing by December 31 each year, and then it would give the new season's fruit a better run, as instance, this season, when Jonathans were on the market till about a week past.

I have talked this over with several growers and they are in favor of it, Briefly put, the following reasons have occurred to me:—

(1) Low prices of new season's fruit while old season's on the market.

(2) Those growers whose fruit are in cool stores, that close about now or beginning of December, are at a disadvantage, with those which are running right through.

(3) A good bit of the fruit is held by grower speculators, who often buy from other States.

I am sure nearly all the country growers would be in favor of my suggestion.

SUMMER "SPOT" ON PEARS.

Is One Bordeaux Spraying Sufficient?

(The Editor, "Fruit World.")

Sir,—I notice in the "Fruit World" of February 1, 1934, an article on summer spot on the Pears, and note the number of sprayings mentioned to combat it. I had an orchard some years ago in Tasmania, where the spot is very bad, in fact it was there it first made its appearance in the States; and, before we knew how to treat it, it became very bad.

Then the Bordeaux came along, this was put on at the pre blossom period by many growers; others put it on when blossoms were just showing pink stage, but this was not by any means successful.

The methods advocated at the field day at Doncaster included three sprayings. Really one should do, as I found that if the right mixture of Bordeaux is used and put on at the right time, one spraying is all that is needed.

I had the orchard sixteen years, and when I bought it there was not one Apple or Pear free from black spot. After the second year I kept it perfectly clean from black spot with one spraying each year with Bordeaux,—both Apples and Pears.

So much spraying adds to the cost of production, and this should be minimised; I think you published my system of spraying about thirty years ago.

J. H. JACKLYN.

Brisbane, 20/2/34.

The Fruit World of Australasia.

GOOD YELLOW CENTRED PEACH NEEDED.

Is Hauss Cling Identical with Pezora and Peak?

Regarding the statement by Mr. G. W. Peart, Bairnsdale, Victoria, that the Hauss Cling Peach was identical with Pezora, Peak, Johnson and Walton, Mr. A. W. Fairley, managing director, Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. Ltd., sends the following interesting comments:—

As the "Hauss" Peach has not, to my knowledge, been grown in the Shepparton district, I am not in a position to comment on its suitability for this district, but on my recent visit to California I was informed that it was a favorite with the canners there, and also with the buyers of canned Peaches, owing to its fine texture, good color, and small pit, as well as the fact that it is yellow right through.

(3) A good bit of the fruit is held by grower speculators, who often buy from other States.

I am sure nearly all the country growers would be in favor of my suggestion.

SPRAY RESIDUE REMOVAL.

Mr. R. Chequer, Junr., of Quantong, has evolved a simple, cheap, and effective method of cleaning the arsenate of lead from Apples and Pears.

All that is required is an ordinary power spray—pump and a sheet of iron.

The iron is bent into a U shape, and "lined" with a couple of bags.

One end of the iron is placed so that the spraying mixture runs back into the vat of the pump. The other end is elevated a couple of feet. The two spray-guns are played on to this "chute," and the Apples allowed to run down gently. On reaching the lower end of the iron, all the lead has disappeared.

The mixture used is the ordinary white oil used for spraying in the ordinary way. The spray in its turn runs back into the pump, so there is no waste.

Thirty to forty cases of Apples per hour can be washed in this way at very little cost above the benzine used.

Hoping this will benefit growers in others districts.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. JOST.

Quantong, 18/2/34.

SPRAY RESIDUE.

Method of Removal.

When stressing the need for removal of arsenic on fruit Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.Ag.Sc. (Victorian Dept. of Agriculture), recommended the following process.

No further equipment than two moderate-sized wooden troughs or tubs, and some sort of a water supply is required by growers. Light residues could be removed with the minimum strength of 1 gallon of commercial hydrochloric acid per 100 gallons of water, but the strength would need to be raised to 2 or 3 gallons to 100 of water for heavier or more difficult deposits. The essential equipment consisted of two tubs, one to hold the acid and the other to contain fresh rinsing water. Apples should not be deeply submerged in the solution. The box of fruit was plunged up and down for a period of two minutes in the acid trough and then transferred to a draining board sloping back into the acid trough for one to two minutes to drain. The case is removed to the rinsing trough where it is plunged up and down again for a further one or two minutes and finally placed on a second draining board sloping into the rinsing trough. It is desirable to give the fruit a good final rinse by sousing it with a hose while on the last draining board. Failure to rinse the fruit properly would result in subsequent injury during storage.

F R U I T T R E E S

ONE GROWER SAYS—

"The trees (750) arrived in excellent order and are of exceptional quality. Our local inspector said they were the best trees he had seen. You will get my order, about the same number, for next year."

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QUANTITY AVAILABLE.

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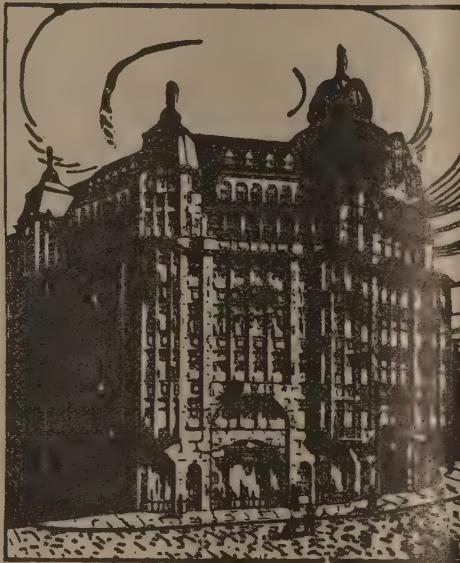
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For Information apply to anyone of the above mentioned six firms

RE-WORKED PEAR TREE.

How Should it be Pruned.

Mr. Geo. W. Summers, of Brighton, S.A., writes under date, February 24, re renovation of Pear tree. The tree was stripped of everything except small lateral at top of each limb to draw sap: subsequently the growth was splendid: 3 ft. long, the take of grafts was wonderfully good, fully 95 per cent. The process was exactly as described in the "Fruit World" by a grower in Tasmania, it means a full day's work per tree, but it is well worth it. Now, what I would like to know from your Tasmanian correspondent or others, is, how to prune tree; my own idea is, to lightly cut each terminal (each graft has three buds), and leave the others to fruit and shorten back when tree has settled down. I should esteem it a favor if you could get this information.

[The opinion of growers on this subject is invited.]

Colombie Apple Export Competition

TO ENCOURAGE improved Apple packing for export, Mr. H. G. Colombie is continuing, in 1934, the competition inaugurated some years ago.

The maximum points to be awarded are as follows:—

External Appearance of Case—Timber (10), labelling or stencilling (10), wiring (5).

Internal Presentation of Fruit—Wrappers—if printed (10) (if plain, 5 points), correct height (5), alignment (5), compactness (5), wrapping (10).

Grading—Uniformity of size (10), uniformity of color (10), quality and freedom from blemish (20). Total, 100 points.

Points will be awarded on every shipment, and the grower whose exported fruit averages the highest number of points, will be declared the winner.

The prizes are as follows:—(1) The challenge cup, to be held for 12 months by the grower having secured the highest average of points during the shipping season. (2) Handsomely illuminated certificates for those placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

The large competition cup will become the absolute property of any grower who wins the competition three times, not necessarily consecutively.

No fee will be charged, and all Victorian Apples exported, through whatever channels, whether sold outright or exported on consignment, will participate in the competition.

Grapefruit.—Mr. R. J. Benton, Citrus Expert, of the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, recently commented unfavorably on some of the Grapefruit produced in Victoria. Mildura growers, however, have been very successful with the Marsh's Seedless variety: tests are being made to develop an export trade.

Pure Fruit Apple Juice.

CIDER APPLES.

Demonstration at Somerville, Vic.

HERE WAS an attendance of nearly 100 people at the official opening of Spry's "Appura" Apple crushing plant at Somerville, early in February.

Mr. W. Brunning, President Somerville Fruitgrowers' Association, presided. Congratulatory speeches were made by Cr. Keast, Messrs. W. P. Hutchinson and R. E. Boardman.

Mr. W. Spry, who suitably responded, then gave a demonstration of the method of extracting the Apple juice in a large

The publicity which followed the recent activity of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association regarding Apples for cider, has resulted in a greatly increased demand for this product.

Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria), points out that with cider Apples, cultivation, harvesting and packing costs are less than where Apples are produced for local and export markets.

Mr. J. W. Bailey, Chairman Research Committee V.F.M.A., is hoping to obtain scions of cider varieties from the Blackwood Orchard, S. Australia.



Spry's "Appura" Apple Crushing Plant at Somerville.
Top picture: Note crushing press at left of picture, also filters and pump, and casks of apple juice. Lower picture: A group of the visitors. Mr. W. Spry is seated in front.

press, filtering and storing the juice in large casks. The juice is pasteurised within eight hours. Subsequently the product is carbonated and bottled ready for sale to the public.

It is expected that 25,000 cases of Apples will be crushed at Somerville this season. It is hoped that this enterprise will be extended to other districts.

In addition to making pure fruit drinks the product is eminently suitable for ice blocks for children. The ice blocks distributed at Somerville were heartily enjoyed.

It has been proved by Mr. Spry that other fruits can be treated similarly for juice drinks and ice blocks.

Afternoon tea brought a pleasant function to a close.

OHANEZ GRAPES FOR EXPORT.

A letter has been received from the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co. Ltd., following upon a conversation with Mr. E. Lewis during his visit to Mildura, advising that the price agreed upon by Merbein growers is 10/3 per packed case, f.o.r., Spencer-street, Melbourne. The M.I.A. growers and P.D.S. Ltd., Leeton, Griffith and Yenda, have been asked to support this control.

High-Quality Currents.—Currant picking, which commenced early in February, reveals that the sample this year will probably be an exceptionally good one. In some instances the fruit is drying out a good color, and plump, high-grade sample.

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APRICOT NUTS WORTH £50 A TON.

The demand for the once despised nut of the Apricot has sent the price soaring to £50 per ton. This was the price recently received at Leeton Cannery from an Australian firm of confectioners. Apricot nuts, besides being utilised by confectioners, are used in the making of T.N.T. and other high explosives. The oil extracted from the nut is used in T.N.T., and the powdered nut is used in the manufacture of face powders. The uses to which it is put by the Australian firm of confectioners is not disclosed.

TRACTOR FOR ORCHARD WORK.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue for the "Bristol" Tractor, which is advertised by Messrs. A. G. Webster and Sons Ltd., of Hobart, Tasmania. This tractor, which is known as "The Little Tractor with the Big Pull," is a new machine specially designed to suit the requirements of Australian orchardists and smaller farmers. The total weight of the tractor is one ton, and the fuel consumption is under $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gallon per hour.

It is interesting to note that the firm of A. G. Webster and Sons Ltd. was established in 1831. In addition to catering for farmers generally, they have special lines for orchardists, including—Overhead spraying outfits, Lister Power Spray Outfit, Alston Windmills, Trewhella Lifting Jacks and Tree Pullers, spray pumps, oil engines, ploughs and cultivators.

GRAVES FOR EXPORT.

It has been announced by Mr. W. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction for Fruit Marketing (Queensland), that approximately 1,000 cases of Black Muscat Grapes, grown at Stanthorpe, will be exported to Canada early in March.



GERRARD
offers the true economy of lowest finished cost, a thoroughly efficient machine service, and Australian-made machines, and wire strapping designed to ensure a satisfactory, trouble-free pack.

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Frost Prevention by Orchard Heating

Success in South Australia

OWING TO LOSSES of fruit crops in successive years because of frosts in South Australia, methods of frost prevention were carried out in 1932 and 1933 by "Frost Prevention" committees and Mr. J. B. Harris, Horticultural Instructor, S.A. Department of Agriculture. Details are given in detail in the South Australian Journal of Agriculture.

Summarised.—Though the creation of dense smoke by "smudge" fires was non-effective, this plan has certain uses. The actual raising of the temperature by oil fires prevented frost damage.

The Shell Oil Company donated two samples of oil which they considered would be suitable, viz., "fuel" oil and "solar" oil: the lower-priced "fuel" oil was selected for the experiments.

After describing the theory of frost prevention and its practical application, Mr. Harris concludes as follows:—

Summary of Temperatures Recorded.

September 13th—Average temperature of unheated plot, 42 degrees. Average temperature of heated plot during 1 hour's heating (124 heaters with spreaders on all the time), 47.75 degrees.

September 21st—Average unheated, 38 degrees; heated average, 40.62 degrees. Time of heating not known, but less than one hour, spreaders on, 127 heaters.

September 24th—Average unheated, 32.66 degrees. Average heated plot, 34.8 degrees. Heated by 58 heaters for 1½ hours with spreaders on. Average of heated plot, 35.11 degrees.

October 26th—Average unheated temperatures, taken 3.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m., equals 30.58 degrees. Average on heated plot, heated from 2.45 a.m. to 6.30 a.m., temperatures taken same times as unheated plot, 37.6 degrees; 127 heaters burning half to one hour with spreaders off, afterwards with spreaders on.

In connection with the above summary it should be borne in mind that the lowest temperature reached may do more damage to the crop in one half-hour than a low average will do over a long period.

Rate of Fuel Consumption.—It was found necessary to re-fuel some of the heaters, but not the majority, during the 3½ hours' burning on October 26. It was found at daylight that some of the heaters contained an inch or more of water as an aftermath of flood and rain;

this accounted for their tendency to boil over and to require re-fuelling after about three hours' burning. Re-fuelling can be carried on without extinguishing the heater by simply pouring in more fuel.

Economic Aspect of Orchard Heating.—It would appear from temperature records and orchardists' experience that what is required in this district is protection against frosts which may occur on two or three nights each spring, generally between the hours of, say, 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. From Californian and New Zealand experiments, and from this test, we can deduce that 80 to 100 5-quart Lard Pail heaters will be sufficient to maintain a temperature of 33 degrees under conditions of 27 to 28 degrees on the unheated area. In other words, we can expect to maintain an increase of 5 degrees, which will be sufficient to counteract the damage done by general spring frosts. With spreaders off and a consequent greater fuel consumption a much higher range of increased temperature could doubtless be obtained.

Heaters can now be obtained in Adelaide in lots of 150 at a cost of 1/9½ each. They can be purchased cheaper in greater quantities, and I propose later to suggest modifications in design and manufacture which should also cheapen them. Fuel costs from 5d. to 6d. per gallon, plus freight, when used for primary production, and exempted from sales tax. The heaters are said to last for ten years, with care. Therefore, cost of heating one acre with 100 heaters would be—

For one heating of four hours—	
annual rental value of 100 heaters	0 18 0
100 gals. of fuel oil at 6d.	2 10 0
	£3 8 0

For two heatings of four hours each—extra fuel	2 10 0
	£5 18 0

The foregoing gives an outline of the costs of orchard heating, as conducted in this experiment, without taking into account interest on the capital outlay and labor. Many growers, however, who have watched the experiment with great interest are now of the opinion that it is economically possible, and advisable to protect fruit crops from occasional spring frosts by adopting the practice of orchard heating.

New South Wales News and Notes

Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.

Efforts to Improve Local Marketing ∴ Assistance Needed for Citrus Export.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales was held at Sydney on February 2.

There were present: General J. Heane (chairman), Messrs. T. A. Tester (Young), A. U. Tonking, M.L.A. (Orange), V. C. Williams (Griffith), H. G. Edgell (Bathurst), F. B. Mackenzie (Kurrajong), R. Hill (Narara), W. J. Black (Mangrove Mountain), A. J. Taylor (Singleton), S. C. Martyn (Armidale), H. L. Anthony (Murwillumbah), C. A. Holswich (Dural), L. T. Pearce, Market Representative, and E. E. Herrod, secretary. Apologies received from F. D. Inman and A. E. Herring.

Murray River Settlements: The secretary reported that in addition to Coomealla, the Curlwaa Association had affiliated since last meeting.

City Markets: Regarding the appointment of an advisory committee, as resolved at a previous meeting, the Premier wrote stating that the Government had conceded the Council's contention that there should be no Government interference with municipal markets; any suggestion to the City Council for the constitution of an advisory committee representing producers would receive sympathetic consideration.

It was decided to ask the City Council to constitute an advisory committee.

Concern was expressed at a report which appeared in the press indicating the possibility of a delay in proceeding with the building of the new markets, and it was decided to make urgent representations to the Council with the object of securing an early start on the new buildings.

Marketing of Cherries: The Market Representative reported—as authorised by the Board—supervision of selected Cherry agents was carried out, prices obtained for 54,000 cases being tabulated. This comprised 23 per cent. of the entire crop, and approximately 30 per cent. of the Orange district crop. Considerable opposition was offered to the supervision by most of the agents originally, and as

a result some did not lodge account sales. Sufficient data, however, was obtained to place eleven of the twenty-five selected agents in order of merit, the data and methods employed being reported in detail to the Young and Orange growers' organisations.

Marketing Matters: Under the above heading the following two resolutions were adopted by the last meeting:—

- (1) "That with the object of contributing to the stabilisation of the fruit industry, urgent representations be made to the Government for an immediate amendment of the Marketing Act to allow for the constitution of boards for specific purposes, etc."
- (2) "That the Federation request the Government to delegate power or provide legislation which will give the Federation authority to draw up and enforce from time to time grading regulations as the market conditions and production warrant."

To which the Minister has replied with reference to resolution No. 1—

"The State Government has no power to amend the Marketing Act to allow for the constitution of boards for specific purposes, as such power can only be obtained by the passing of legislation by the Commonwealth and various State Parliaments on the lines of the Dried Fruits and Butter Marketing Acts."

Regarding No. 2.—

"There is no legislation in force by which power could be given to the Federation to make and enforce grading regulations in relation to fresh fruits. As a matter of fact, I do not think such a course would be desirable, but my Department is always pleased to receive any suggestions that the Federation desires to submit."

New Zealand Embargo: The President expressed the hope that the visit to New Zealand of the Minister for Commerce will result in some relief to the serious position.

Grading Regulations — Apples and Pears: Owing to the prohibition of the export of "plain" grade Apples, it was feared Sydney would be flooded with low-grade fruit. As it was difficult to prohibit "plain" grade Apples from the Sydney market, it has been decided that the requirements of the grade be raised by allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch blemish, instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch as at present.

This then will be the lowest grade under which any Interstate fruit can be marketed in N.S.W. Locally grown fruit, however, can be marketed under "D" grade, which will allow for hail-marked fruit being marketed.

Hail-marked Apples can, of course, be included in "Special" grade, provided that such fruit does not exceed 5 per cent. by number of the total number in the case. In the "Standard" grade, hail-marked Apples may be included up to 10 per cent. by number, provided the total blemishes does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The question of marketing of hail-marked fruit has caused some concern, and every endeavor has been made to safeguard the growers of this State in respect to this matter. At the moment it appears that the only way we can safely make provision for marketing our own hail-marked fruit and at the same time prevent such fruit coming from the other States, would be to make use of the "D" grade, which can only be used by the growers of our own State.

Conference Resolutions: Further replies were received from the Department of Agriculture in respect to some of the Conference resolutions. In regard to repacked fruit, the Department has agreed to amend the regulations under the Plant Diseases Act, to provide that—"if the fruit has been repacked, the words 'repacked by' and the name and address or registered brand of the person, firm or corporation by whom or by which the fruit was packed"—shall be marked on the cases.

Mandarins: The President and Mr. Holswich reported that the State Government had not yet agreed to grant the sum of £10,000 to supplement a similar amount promised by the Federal Government. A number of interviews and deputations to the State Government had been held, but the matter was still under consideration, and it was decided that a further deputation be appointed to wait on the Premier.

Export of Citrus: To deal with the surplus for export, it was decided that a deputation wait on the Federal Govern-



A Recent View of the Sydney Show Grounds from the Air.

ment to ask for a guarantee of 16/- per export case on all Citrus exported, and that legislation be enacted to enable the establishment of an equalisation fund. It was pointed out in discussion that as the actual out-of-pocket, quite regardless of the fruit, amounted to 13/-, the additional 3/- represented only about half of the cost of production, so that it was considered to be quite reasonable to ask for a guarantee of 16/-. This particularly so as the decision also provided for a request that legislation be enacted for the purpose of the establishment of an equalisation fund, but as it was felt that such legislation may not be able to be secured in time to become operative for this season, that the Government should give the guarantee pending the passage of such legislation, which would enable the growers to establish their own fund.

Citrus Export Equalisation Committee: This committee, recently constituted in the Gosford District, sent two representatives—Messrs. C. W. Kingston and A. S. Brown—who addressed the meeting. It was explained by the President that the proposals of the committee were in effect the same as those of the Federation. The reason for the inability to put into effect the desires of the committee were those caused by the difficulty of securing effective legislation, as the constitutional question in respect to the powers of the States was involved. The Board, however, was highly appreciative of the activities of the committee in so far as the activities appear to be securing the support of growers to this very vital question.

Federal Citrus Council: Members of the Board were very critical of the delay in receiving the report of Mr. J. S.

Vagg, who recently returned from England.

Cull and Inferior Fruits: A lengthy discussion took place in respect to the serious effect upon the market of the presence of a large quantity of inferior fruit, and it was resolved to recommend to the Government that the administration of existing regulations be tightened sufficiently to eliminate from the open market all fruit that does not conform to the requirements of the regulations.

Grading Regulations: In order to endeavor to eliminate inferior fruit from the open market, and to assist in stabilising the industry generally, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft proposals for the imposition of regulations to cover all those varieties of fruits not at present effected by the grading regulations.

E. E. HERROD, Secretary.
February 7, 1934.

NON-COMMERCIAL FRUIT TREES.

They are a Menace.

At the recent North Coast Agricultural Bureau Conference, attention was directed to the menace of the back-yard orchardist and farmers who grew fruit under non-commercial conditions, because of the danger of pests. Also the farmer was selling his surplus fruit regardless of the price he got for it, thus depressing prices to the detriment of the commercial fruitgrowers.

Fruitgrowers in the Young district are asking that their district be proclaimed a clean area similar to the M.I.A. Mr. Hartigan, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, said that discussions with regard to the matter were proceeding.

Sydney Royal Show

At the 1934 Easter Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W., the fruit section is particularly attractive, the main interest being centred in the District collection of Apples, which carries £180 prize money, in addition to which each district is allowed £18 to cover organising expenses. There is also a District Collection of Pears, with £50 prize money. These collections are staged in the hall in pyramid form, and prove one of the most spectacular features therein.

Numerous classes are provided for Apples and Pears, both for local and export trade, and the Royal Special Export Apple Class, which provides for two cases of Apples to be exhibited in Sydney and judged here, and two similar cases to be shipped to London and judged. The grower obtaining the highest aggregate of points in both judgings receives the prize money. In addition to the liberal prize money, a very handsome cup is offered for competition. In fact, there are a number of handsome cups offered throughout the section.

Honey and other agricultural products are also well looked after, several additional classes being added.

Young.—The Apple crop in the Young district is generally light, particularly Cleopatras and Granny Smiths. There is, however, a fair crop of Jonathans.

There is considerable activity at the Young Cool Stores. The Growers' Association advises growers to divide their Apple crops amongst export, cool storage and local sales.

"THE MARVEL"

The "Marvel" is the last word in Spraying Pumps, and the result of a life-long research of Continental and Australian pump construction.

Made of selected solid brass and copper, and of sturdy construction, this pump is practically everlasting. The simplicity of its construction being a recommendation of its utility.

Liquid
Spraying
Pump



High-Pressure Spraying Pumps and Dry Powder Blowers

The piston is of unique design, and works freely. The most noteworthy feature about the "Marvel" is the snug way it sits on the user's back, allowing free movement of the arms and minimising its weight when loaded. The capacity of the "Marvel" is 34 gallons, and the weight when empty is only 15 lbs.

The "Marvel" Knapsack Blower has a capacity of 20 lb. of sulphur powder, and when empty it weighs 15 lb.

The "Marvel" Knapsack Dry Powder Blower. The Blower supplies a long-felt want in the agricultural world. It is suitable for lime sulphur or any dry powder.

Further, to meet the requirements of smaller users, a Hand Dry Powder Blower is also supplied. Like the other Blowers, it is of solid construction, and the price brings it within the reach of all.



Hand Dry Powder Blower Made in Three Sizes—SMALL, MEDIUM and LARGE

Manufactured by **"THE MARVEL,"** 15 Harcourt Parade, Rosebery, SYDNEY

Also Obtainable from—JOHN DANKS & SONS, 324 Pitt Street, Sydney.
INTERSTATE AGENTS

A. AGOSTINI, Shell Building, Melbourne.

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Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots,
Citrus, etc., packed and despatched to
all parts of the World.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

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FOR EVERY POULTRY
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WITH A
"DIGGER" WINCH

A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in
a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days

Thousands
in Use
It earns its
Famous
LOW PRICE
in a Few Days
Write for
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QUICK MANUFACTURING CO., 75 Penders Street, Thornbury, Victoria

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREA.

There is much activity on the M.I.A. just now, fruit being despatched to local and Interstate markets, while large quantities are going to the canneries.

With regard to Apricots. Taking the canning and jam fruit together, the average return does not exceed £7/5/- per ton. Taking waste into consideration, the net return would probably not exceed £6 per ton, if it amounted to so much. Growers state that even £8 per ton would not cover the cost of production.

Complaints have been voiced regarding deductions from cannery cheques. Complaints have been made to the Minister, and the attention of the Anomalies Committee has been specially requested.

Murrumbidgee Areas.—The plantings on the Murrumbidgee irrigation area are as follows:—Lemons 457 acres, Oranges 5,762 acres, other citrus trees 261 acres, Apricots 1,070 acres, Peaches 2,572 acres, other deciduous trees 3,398 acres, wine Grapes 4,023 acres, Raisins 1,610 acres, and table Grapes 755 acres.

Young Cool Store to Buy Apples.

At a general meeting of the Young Cool Store Co-operative Society on February 8, it was decided to increase the overdraft to £8,000 to enable, among other things, Apples to be purchased for cool storing. The Secretary, Mr. T. A. Tester, said the Board has decided to buy Granny Smiths, Rome Beauties, Delicious and Democrats. The Society was offering 5/- per case for standard Grannies which was equivalent to 9/6 ex store later on.

FRUIT FLY IN N.S.W.

Strenuous efforts have been made this year to combat the Fruit Fly in N.S.W. The compulsory use of fly-traps has proved very effective, and damage to summer fruits has been greatly reduced.

Fruit flies infest Citrus fruits to a very limited extent, but become serious pests of late varieties of stone and pome fruits.

The eggs are minute, elongated and white, and hatch in a few days. The maggots are white to creamy-white in color, have small, black, hook-like jaws, and feed for about two weeks (in summer) until fully grown, when they crawl from the infested fruit into the ground and pupate at a depth of two or three inches.

The adult fly, which emerges about 14 days later, forces its way up through the soil to the surface, then flies off; and the female, after feeding, oviposits her eggs in or under the skin of the fruit. Time occupied in development from eggs to adult in summer is about four or five weeks, but this period may be prolonged in cold weather.

Coomealla.—Appreciation of Coomealla, near Wentworth, was expressed by Mr. W. Jackson, of J. H. Young and Co., Melbourne. Mr. Jackson looks on the Coomealla district as one of the coming important citrus areas of the Commonwealth.

The area under cultivation is as follows:—Citrus 346 acres, vines 1,542 acres, deciduous and the other fruits 57 acres.

Uralla.—In the fruit section at the Uralla Show, the following Apples were prominent: Jon., G. Smith, Del., Tasma, R.B. Pears: Bon Chretien, Packham B.B. Peaches: Clingstone, Freestone. Also displayed were Nectarines, Quinces, Tomatoes, Plums, nuts, etc. Mr. F. J. Westbury was first for case of Apples, packed for export, while Mr. J. Sourry showed the best export Apples in pyramid. Other successful exhibitors were H. E. Wilkinson, A. A. Wilkinson, G. E. Whitby, R. I. Cooper, W. G. Jenkins, H. M. Croft, H. Trickett, W. C. Scheef, F. J. White, Vickery Bros.

Inverell.—Prize-winners at the Inverell Show included—Fruit: Grapes: Jock McDonald. Apples: G. Smith and Jon. E. C. Cole. A.O.V.: F. W. Makim. Baking: W. Salmon. Peaches: T. J. Davies. Quinces: W. Salmon. Pears (eating): R. A. Hardy. Baking: F. W. Makim. Collection of Apples and Pears: T. J. Davies. Collection of Fruit: J. McDonald. Nectarines: T. J. Davies.

REDUCING SUGAR PRODUCTION.

A scheme that may involve the sugar industry in the reduction of production has been recommended for the approval of delegates at the annual conferences by a meeting of cane-growers' executives and mill suppliers. In all districts, except Mackay, where a complete reduction has been advocated, the policy has been in the nature of taking measures to check production.

Embargo on N.Z. Fruit.—The following resolution was carried at a meeting of the East Burwood Fruitgrowers' Co-op. Association Ltd. — "This association, representing a large body of Apple and Pear growers, enters a strong protest against the lifting of the embargo on N.Z. fresh fruit until definite proof is obtained that the disease 'fire blight' is non-existent in N.Z."

Canned Fruits in U.K.—In an effort to substantially reduce stocks of canned fruits in the U.K., the Export Control Board recently agreed upon reduced prices for the London market, viz., Pears, 5/9 to 6/- per dozen tins; Apricots and Peaches, 5/3 to 6/3 per dozen tins.

Canned Pineapples exported overseas in 1932-33 amounted to 2,876,508 lb., valued at £54,140, compared with 3,339,943 lb., worth £72,334 in 1931-32.

FOR SALE.—Orchards in Doncaster district—42 acres, 24 acres, 14 acres, and others; Recommended; Inspection invited. John Tully, licensed land agent and sworn valuator, Doncaster, Victoria. 'Phone: WX 2135.

CIDER PRESS AND CRUSHER.—Complete, in perfect order, by T. M. Robinson and Co., of Spotswood. Price £8—Geo. F. Hill, Spring Park, Warragul.

Orchard Work Wanted

Horses for Orchard Work

(Plow, single or double)

Motor Spray Pump always on hand.

Good references.

G. T. KNEE, E. Doncaster

Pine Fruit Case Shooks

From Plantation grown *Pinus insignis*
Clean and Dry.

Dumps and Long Bushels.

Specification and Prices from—
"RADIATA," BOX 1944, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE.

Canned Fruit Exports.

N.S.W. Suggests Quotas for Californian Canned Fruits Into U.K.

AN IMPROVEMENT in the canned fruit industry is being sought by Mr. A. E. Heath, who was recently appointed N.S.W. Commissioner and Trade Representative in London. Mr. Heath, who is due to leave for London in March, recently invited particulars from primary producers' organisations defining their difficulties in the canned fruits industry.

The following points were recently stressed from the Leeton district. The growers are in difficulties because of price reductions and proposed limitation of tonnage; necessity for development of export trade; effect of Californian competition, assisted by depreciated dollar; quota system of Californian canned fruit for U.K.; reciprocal trade arrangements with U.K. and effects on British tin-plate industry.

It is believed that the artificial aid provided for the American product will effectively check further Australian development, and prevent any plea to provide continuity of supplies, unless some effective measures can be adopted to protect Empire produce.

FOR A REAL SALES SERVICE

Under the Personal Supervision of the Directors

Consign Your Fruit to—

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Sole Selling Agents in London for
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
FOR FRESH FRUITS.

An All the Year Round Clientele for
APPLES, PEARS, and ORANGES.

Sales by PRIVATE TREATY or AUCTION as Desired.

N.S.W. Representatives.—MACDERMOTT & SHEEDY, Municipal Fruit Markets, Sydney.

West Aust. Representative.—A. HICKS, 18 William Street, Perth.

Victorian Representatives.—Messrs. GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD., 561 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Bankers:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LTD.,
LONG ACRE, LONDON.

Cable Address:—"ORLEMFRUIT,"
LONDON.

14,713,000 Consumers

(more than within a similar radius of London)

reside within 75 miles of

MANCHESTER

The nearest port and distributing centre for over 200 towns and

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND COMMON SENSE SUGGEST

Direct Shipment to that Great Market

Thereby reducing distributing charges and handling to a minimum. If difficulty is experienced in securing direct freight advise the undersigned immediately—

Cables & Telegrams:
"PORTOMAN," Sydney.

CAPT. W. J. WADE,
Representative, Port of Manchester,
8 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

VICTORIA —

Association Reports . . . Items of Interest

VICTORIAN FRUIT ORGANISATIONS.

More Equitable Fruit Cargo Space Allocation Desired.

UNDER THE AMENDED constitution of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, every grower who exports fruit is automatically entitled to membership on signing the necessary application form. In order to consider any possible improvements in the constitution of the V.F.M.A., kindred associations were invited to make suggestions. At a meeting on January 12, considerable time was taken up by some of the visiting delegates who advocated an Orchard Tax and Control Boards for specified fruits. Another meeting was convened on February 9, Mr. H. G. Colombie presiding to consider the V.F.M.A. constitution, but the meeting decided to consider, as a matter of urgency, the subject of space allocation on fruit carrying steamers. It was decided to convene a further meeting, in conjunction with shipping companies and the Victorian Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee, within a month. It was also decided to defer consideration of the V.F.M.A. constitution until May next.

The adjourned meeting, which was held on February 23, was largely attended. Mr. Colombie took the chair, but this was challenged and Mr. C. J. Parnham, who was elected chairman, appealed for restraint and good feeling. In the discussion it was pointed out that shipping companies had provided all the space asked for in February, and over 90 per cent. of the space asked for in March. It was regretted that this space was not available until the second half of March, but none could have foreseen the weather conditions which matured the fruit earlier than usual. The Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee, after submitting its estimates for shipping space, had nothing to do with the allocation of the space: this was purely a matter between the shipping companies and individual shippers. Certainly, more equitable space allocation was desired, and this objective should be pursued. There was no "charmed circle" in the Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee. Anyone could join who exported 2,000 cases within two years.

Mr. F. R. Mellor moved: "That the Secretary communicate with the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, asking if they are prepared to co-oper-

ate in the institution of a space allocation committee consisting of shipping companies' representatives, shippers and growers, and that the matter be further dealt with at the Executive meeting of the V.F.M.A. in May next." Mr. W. P. Hutchinson seconded.

Mr. E. H. Hatfield (Orchardists' and Cool Stores' Association), moved as an amendment: "That each exporting district be asked to appoint two representatives to a committee which will confer with the agents and shipowners: that the districts be as equal as possible in the average of fruit exported." Mr. Williamson, M.L.C., seconded.

It was pointed out that the V.F.M.A. constitution covered effective representation from the exporting districts.

After further discussion, Mr. Hatfield withdrew his amendment on Mr. Mellor agreeing to add the following to his motion:

"Each V.F.M.A. district to be empowered to nominate an additional representative of the growers with voting power."

In this form the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the V.F.M.A. was held at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on February 9, 1934.

There were present: Messrs. J. Barker, F. R. Mellor, W. H. Carne, W. A. Webb, J. W. Bailey, F. Cave, C. J. Parnham, E. I. Lawford, W. A. Thiele, J. M. Ward, A. G. Whitlam, J. H. Lang, and the Secretary, Mr. R. E. Boardman. Apologies were received from Messrs. Harrison, Cornish and Mills. Mr. Parnham was elected Chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed on the motion of Messrs. Webb and Lawford.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Mellor and Colombie to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Mills, who was absent through illness, hoping for his speedy recovery.

V.F.M.A. Constitution.—Mr. Colombie reported that at a meeting held that morning with kindred Associations it had been decided to defer discussion re alteration to the Constitution until May 25. Agreed.

Fruitgrowers' Relief.—The Secretary displayed wall sheet and application form issued by the Relief Committee and re-

ported that in response to letters the Prime Minister has sent a formal acknowledgment. The Attorney General's Department had replied referring the query to the Department of Commerce. Mr. Eagle read copy of the letter sent to Members of Parliament, pointing out inequalities under existing legislation. Members directed attention to flaws in the Relief Application Forms. Growers would have needed to obtain less than 4/10 per case in order to share in the grant.

Mr. Ward answered several questions regarding the filling in of the relief application form. After full discussion it was decided to write to all members of the Cabinet through the Apple and Pear Export Council, pointing out that the Federal and State Fruitgrowers' Relief Acts were unworkable, and requesting the Federal Government to amend the Act to allow distribution of the grant on Apples and Pears exported on consignment in 1933, at a flat rate per case. To write to the Victorian Minister for Agriculture setting out details and requesting that this matter be listed on the agenda paper of the forthcoming conference of Ministers for Agriculture in Hobart, in order to secure the support of the Conference in obtaining the desired amendment of the Act for distribution of the grant on a per case basis.

To write to the State Relief Committee pointing out the great difficulty which was being experienced by growers in filling in particulars re the gross amount for fruit in Australian currency. One column on the blue form asked the grower to fill in the expenses incurred after delivery of fruit at the port of shipment. This was taken to mean that, apart from rail freight all charges after the fruit had been deposited on the wharf in Melbourne might be deducted. As these charges were in Australian currency it was necessary that the gross amount received for the account sales in England be reduced to a nett amount, which came about by the deduction of the landing charges, in England, and the selling commission which were in sterling. For example: 500 cases of fruit, sold at 10/- per case gross amount on account sales, £250. The firm selling this fruit in England would deduct the consolidated landing charges and the selling commission, and this was the nett amount which the growers received plus bank exchange.

Duty on Case Shooks.—The Comptroller of Customs wrote in response to our letter stating that no alteration was pro-

posed to the by-law by which duty was refunded on imported cases when exported.

Mr. J. W. Bailey.—In response to requests, Mr. J. W. Bailey agreed to defer his resignation until the next meeting—in May.

Overseas Jam Gift Scheme.—Letter received from the Millions Club stating they had no connection with any profit making corporation. It was proposed by the Millions Club to invite orders again

this year for Christmas, presents of jam for Great Britain.

Trade Commissioner in London.—Messrs. Parnham, Barker and Colombie spoke favorably of the services of Mr. Fred White, who as Victorian Trade Commissioner in London, had rendered excellent service to Victorian producers and who was shortly due to retire, but the basis of superannuation was quite uncertain.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Barker and Colombie:

"That this meeting of the V.F.M.A. write to the State Premier requesting that the services of Mr. F. White, Victorian Trade Commissioner in London, be duly recognised upon his retirement, and that he be placed under one of the State superannuation schemes."

Resignation of Mr. Ford: Mr. H. Ford wrote tendering his resignation as a Harcourt member of the Executive. He stated he was proud of the organisation, and it would always have his undivided support.

"Black Leaf 40" Death to Aphids (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended for killing wooly aphids, apple aphids, peach aphids, aphids on roses, other flowers and vegetables, mussel scale (young), Harlequin fruit bug, holly or cross bug, oleander scale (young), San Jose scale (young), red scale (young), red mites (Summer), rutherglen bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip, fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" just before the birds go to roost. Body-lice will be destroyed while the flock roosts. To help prevent mites from attacking fowls, tie or tack a piece of heavy cloth around ends of roosts and roost supports and saturate with "Black Leaf 40;" spray inside of house with "Black Leaf 40," three tablespoonsful to a gallon of water to which soap has been added.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company, Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative Distributing Society, Sidney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.

Aphis and other insects are common enemies of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes "Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users are familiar with the red labelled packages and the black leaf design prominently displayed thereon. Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation.



The Fruit World of Australasia.

Several members spoke appreciatively of Mr. Ford's services right through, since the time he was a foundation member.

On the motion of Messrs. Colombie and Eagle, it was decided to accept the resignation with sincere regret, and to express appreciation of his valued services, and hoping soon to have him again on the Executive.

It was decided to ask the Harcourt district to elect another member to the Executive.

Pure Apple Juice Drinks: Letter received from Spry's Appura Co. Pty. Ltd., stating the pure Apple juice drink, "Appura," was being manufactured at Somerville; pure Apple juice ice blocks and jellies were also being made. As this was of benefit to the industry, assistance in advertising was requested,—wireless, and advertisements on railway hoardings.

Samples of "Appura" were delivered at the meeting, and greatly enjoyed. It was decided to ask Mr. Ward to mention this product in his broadcast talk. A vote of appreciation to Spry's Appura Co. was carried.

V.F.M. Levy and Cost of Cables: Mr. E. V. Ellis, Rokeby, wrote asking if growers' 1933 levy for V.F.M.A. was refundable, also objecting to being charged with portion of cost of cables from broker to Australian agent. Decided to reply that the 1933 growers' levy for V.F.M.A. was refundable; the cost of cables was dealt with in England; where brokers sent cables notifying prices received, such cables were debited on the original account sales. For instance, if a cable cost 30/-, and there were 30 consignors, the firms concerned would charge the consignees 1/- each. The sending of the cable, the details of which were sent promptly to the press, was deemed to be a service on the part of the broker to the grower.

Fruit Inspection: Mr. J. M. Ward wrote stating that whilst inspection of fruit was carried out as far as possible in country districts the final place for inspection would remain at ships' side or thereabouts, as bitter pit or other troubles could develop between the country station and the port. The country inspection places were,—Harcourt, Bendigo, Longlea, Campbell's Creek, Elphinstone, Amphitheatre, Elmhurst, Stawell, Quantong, Shepparton, Whittlesea, Diamond Creek, Hurstbridge, Yan Yean, Ringwood, Croydon, Doncaster, Blackburn, E. Burwood, Mt. Waverley, Bacchus Marsh, Narre Warren, Officer, Beaconsfield, Pakenham, Garfield, Nar Nar Goon, Drouin, Warra-gul, Tynong, Somerville, Tyabb, Hastings, and Red Hill.

Packing Fruit: Letter received from Mr. C. H. Tutton enclosing newspaper clipping re improvements desired in the packing of fruit, and stating London cases were frequently stained and streaky.

Stowage on Steamers: Mr. C. M. Anderson, Toorak, wrote suggesting improvements in loading and stowing fruit for export.

Letter received from Department of Commerce, per medium of Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, stating that State Inspectors when acting as Commonwealth Inspectors were empowered to enter ships' holds, and could prevent the exportation of fruit which had been badly handled in loading.

Mr. Ward said there had been a great improvement during the last few years in the loading and stowage of fruit for export. He urged grower members to attend at ships whenever possible to inspect the loading.

Members stated where cases of fruit were damaged during loading a charge should be made for same on the Stevedoring Co. of the ship.

It was decided to write to the shipping companies and the stevedoring companies regarding damage caused to fruit through cases being walked on, and asking that particular care be taken to use walking boards to prevent any such damage in future.

Space Allocation: Mr. Mellor stated that a meeting had been held the same morning, when delegates from other associations had been present, and the necessity for a Space Allocation Committee had been stressed. He proposed—

"That the V.F.M.A. move for the institution of a Space Allocation Committee, consisting of growers, shippers, and shipping companies' representatives for the purpose of providing for an equitable allocation of space."

Mr. Cave seconded. Carried.

Doncaster Field Day: Correspondence received from Mr. John Allan, Minister for Agriculture and from Mr. Leber, thanking the V.F.M.A. for appreciative letters.

F. E. Notley, Pomonal: The secretary reported a letter had been received from Mr. F. E. Notley, Pomonal, re a matter in dispute and a reply had been sent, asking for further details, and if he desired to submit the case to arbitration. A further reply was awaited.

Cider Apples: It was reported that many important cider varieties of Apples were being grown at the Government Experimental Orchard, Blackwood, South Australia. It was decided to direct the attention of the Superintendent of Horticulture to this matter.

Pure Apple Juice Drinks: In order to assist in the sale of "Appura" pure Apple juice drinks, members are requested to ask for this drink at hotels and shops. By this means a demand will be created, which will result in the increased use of Apples for the making of Apple drinks.

Next Meeting: It was decided that the next meeting be held at the Board Room,

Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on Friday, May 18, 1934.

The meeting then closed.

Southern Fruitgrowers' Association.

At the February meeting of the Executive of the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association, Mr. W. A. Thiele presiding, there were also present Messrs. L. Pepperell, O. White, F. J. Beet, F. C. Pyke, and the Secretary, J. W. Aspinall.

Fire Blight Embargo.—Mr. Pyke stated that in order to combat the possible lifting of the "fireblight" embargo on N.Z. fruit entering Australia, he had attended a conference of Commonwealth and State representatives, urging that as it was possible for fireblight to be carried by means of fruit, no fruit should be permitted to enter Australia from N.Z. The Minister for Health had promised to place this aspect before Cabinet.

It was resolved to seek the co-operation of kindred associations in N.S.W., Tasmania and Northern Victoria, in this connection.

Victoria Market.—Mr. G. B. Minns, Supt. of Markets, wrote stating that fruitgrowers were using the "off" days (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) at Victoria Market in increasing numbers. The figures were as follows:—January, 1932, attendances 1,060; January, 1933, 1,399; January, 1934, 2,349.

Fruit Tree Standards.—The Department of Agriculture advised that fruit tree standards in Queensland provided for a minimum diameter of 8/16th of an inch; N.Z., 7/16th inch for "A" grade trees, with smaller diameters for certain varieties of Pears.

It was decided to approve of the principle of having young fruit trees graded by nurserymen and to co-operate with the Department in framing the regulations.

Plums for Queensland.—The grade standards for Plums for export to Queensland, as advised by the Department of Agriculture were deemed unworkable with regard to several varieties, and it was decided to interview Mr. Ward on the subject.

Export Regulations.—The Department of Agriculture supplied details of export regulations for fruit this season,—no "plain" grade Apples, non acceptance of reconditioned fruit after rejection, no arsenical residue.

Affiliation With V.F.M.A.—The President reported having attended a meeting of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association. It was decided to obtain further information with a view to affiliation.

Summer "Spot" on Pears.—Progress was reported regarding the satisfactory research work in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture on Pear summer "spot" at Mr. Leber's orchard.

MILDURA.

THERE IS

One Orchard Practice

ABOUT WHICH THERE CAN BE

No Argument!!

IT IS—

The Supply of HUMUSThe cheapest and best method
to ensure this supply is to sow**GREEN MANURE CROPS**

(PEAS, BEANS, OATS, BARLEY, &c., &c.)

— IN —

FEBRUARY • MARCH

TOGETHER WITH

Super and Ammonia

Observe Carefully these Recommendations—

FOR LEGUMES (PEAS, BEANS, &c.)

		per acre.
In light poorish soils . . .	2:1 super and ammonia . . .	2 cwts.
In medium soils	3:1 super and ammonia . . .	2 cwts.
In good soils	6:1 super and ammonia . . .	1½ cwts.
In rich soils	super only	1½ cwts.

FOR NON-LEGUMES (OATS, BARLEY, &c.)

Apply more nitrogen in each case, thus:—

1:1, 2:1, 3:1 or 6:1 super and ammonia, depending upon the nature of the soil as above.

SOW EARLY. ADOPT ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS
AND TURN UNDER AT THE FLOWERING STAGE.**A Rich Heavy Crop of Succulent Green Manure
That is the Ideal**

Supplies of any of the above specified Fertiliser Mixtures may be had through your Local Manure Agent.

For Further Particulars Apply to—

NITROGEN FERTILISERS PTY. LTD.
360 Collins Street, Melbourne

Orange trees are being fumigated to eliminate red scale. Fumigation is now largely relied upon to combat this pest.

It was decided by the committee of the Mildura Horticultural Society to hold the annual dried fruits and citrus show on Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21.

The Mildura water commission has advised the First Mildura Irrigation Trust of the official approval of an advisory committee to report on a comprehensive drainage scheme for the Mildura irrigation area. Members of the committee are Messrs. S. P. Bromfield, E. Burwick, and A. V. Lyon, with Mr. H. H. Hutchinson, general manager of the trust.

At the monthly meeting of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, held on February 2, it was decided to begin the special irrigation for Citrus on March 15. The charge is to be 12/6 per acre, and the water will be available for any other purpose that the blockholders desire. Application for the watering must be lodged by March 10.

There was considerable enthusiasm at a dinner tendered by the Mildura A.D.F.A. to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. L. R. Macgregor, on February 6, Mr. P. Malloch presiding. Cordial speeches were made by Messrs. P. Malloch, C. Mackie and W. A. Wilkin. Mr. Macgregor replied giving details of the increase in dried fruit sales in Canada and publicity work.

Citrus Census.—Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable information on the citrus census forms. It is hoped this will be overcome as the information sought should be of great value.

Early in February, at Mildura, three men were convicted of stealing Oranges. One was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and the other two to 14 days' imprisonment.

Aurora Fruit Growers.—At the annual meeting of the Aurora Fruitgrowers' Association at Irymple, on February 6, Mr. C. Hall was re-elected President unanimously, with the following committee:—Messrs. Mansell, Young, Sinclair, McCallum, Appleby, Wishart, Hodgson, Evans, Humphries, McKenzie, Gould and Gilley.

It was stated by Mr. J. W. Bowen that the shed door payment for this season would be £7 per ton for Sultanas, Currants and Lexias.

Aurora Packing Co.—At the annual meeting of the Aurora Growers' Association, Mr. J. W. Bowen, chairman of the Aurora Packing Company, said that to overcome many of the problems of packing fruit, a radical change in the method of handling and packing had been decided upon.

Mr. L. J. Cleary said that in future the fruit would be processed as required for the market, and the cost would be met by growers foregoing 5/- of their usual bonus. In order that the deteriorated fruit could be removed without spoiling the bulk, the fruit would be stored unstemmed.

Panton Hill.—The fruit, flower and vegetable show will be held at the local hall on Wednesday, March 28. Mr. A. Barber has been appointed assistant secretary, and Messrs. S. A. Cracknell, E. Pill and F. Smith stewards for the various classes.

Lancaster fruitgrowers are urging the appointment of a representative on the main Australian markets to watch their interests. Even when fruit was bringing good prices gluts were caused by agents wiring growers for supplies. Better regulated markets were necessary. The Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association has been asked to give consideration to this matter. The Association has continued its programme of sending trucks of fruit to distant districts.

Pears in the Goulburn Valley.

A severe wind storm early in February seriously damaged the Pear crops around Kyabram, Merrigum and Tongala. In some sections the Pear crop was reduced by 50 per cent.

QUEENSLAND CITRUS.

It is thought that the Queensland citrus crop may approach the State's consumption need of 400,000 cases this season.

Australian Trade with Canada.

Dried, Canned and Fresh Fruits.

Views of Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada.

THE POSSIBILITIES of increased trade with Canada are dealt with by Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, who is now on a brief visit to Australia.

The original Australian-Canadian Agreement negotiated in 1924, was limited in scope and confined to a very short list of goods on both sides. Australian goods had been subject to the highest tariff imposed by Canada. However, the Trade Agreement negotiated between the two countries, which came into operation in 1931 (one year before the Ottawa Empire Agreement), provided for the mutual extension of minimum tariff rates over almost the entire range of the tariffs. Further, on a special list of Australian goods, important to the Commonwealth, very favorable tariff treatment had been secured, providing in some cases for free entry, and in other cases for rates better than the tariff rates applicable to the United Kingdom.

The Agreement also provided for stable margins of preference on goods which are important to Australia; for example, with a view to helping

Australian Dried Fruit

producers in gaining the Canadian market, a duty had been imposed on dried fruit of £18/13/4 per ton, Australian dried fruit remaining free.

As a consequence, last year more dried fruit had been sold by Australia on the Canadian market than was consumed in the Commonwealth itself.

In order to assist Australian citrus growers in developing a market in Canada, a duty of 3/- per box has been imposed on Oranges, involving taxation of 3,000,000 dollars a year, until the Australian Orange industry gains a substan-

tial share of the market. American canned fruit had, prior to the depression, been imported into Canada up to a maximum of 400,000 cases per annum.

This had fallen off during the depression, but as an aid to Australian canned fruit producers, a duty of 4/- per dozen tins had been imposed by Canada on American fruits. Other instances of specially favorable terms to the advantage of Australia could be cited.

Much had been accomplished in the securing of publicity for Australia throughout Canada. Following upon the negotiation of the 1931 Trade Agreement, a "Goodwill" ship had been organised which brought a special cargo of Australian goods to Canada.

An intensive publicity campaign had been successfully carried through for several years past, reaching all classes of the community, including business men, women's clubs and schools.

Trade exhibits had been arranged in leading departmental stores as well as in retail stores. An Australian court with a series of exhibits of Australian goods had been staged at the Canadian National Exhibition.

It had been part of Mr. Macgregor's duty in Canada to make a close study of Canadian trade. Comprehensive trade reports had been issued dealing with dried fruits, canned fruits (including Pineapples), fruit juices and pulp, Oranges and Lemons, fresh fruits (including Apples, Grapes and Pears), hops, butter, sugar, meat, hides and skins, sausage casings, cottonseed meal and cake, wine, eucalyptus oil, hardwoods, woollen goods, rice, gelatine.

Surveys had also been made of the prospects for Australian traders in New-

Fruit Trees of Outstanding Quality

True to name, healthy and well-rooted. Citrus trees in large quantity—
Budding Wood supplied by the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W.—
Worked on Lemon, Sweet Orange, and Trifoliata Stock.

LARGE QUANTITY OF GRAFTED PECAN NUTS OF 12 VARIETIES FOR SALE THIS SEASON.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. P. ROSEN & SON, Fernhill Nurseries
Pennant Hills Road, CARLINGFORD, New South Wales

Phone: Epping 96

ESTABLISHED 1901.

foundland, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Many instances could be given of the advantage to Australia of overseas representation by trade ambassadors, but he would cite one only. It was noteworthy that when British sterling was depreciated as against the Canadian dollar, currency dumping duties were imposed by Canada on British goods to the extent of her currency depreciation. During this period Australian currency was depreciated 25 per cent. more than sterling, but Australian goods were admitted free of any currency dumping duty.

He commended to the commercial community of Australia the efforts being made by the Minister for Commerce (Hon. F. H. Stewart, M.P.), to develop overseas trade. Overseas markets were vital to Australian interests. Whilst it was true that the transaction of trade must be undertaken by commercial houses, nevertheless, there were many directions in which the Commonwealth could aid and assist traders in entry to and maintenance of position in overseas markets. In Canada the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers, and commercial interests generally, were solidly behind the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner organisation, which had been in existence for 25 years.

Apple and Pear Exports to U.K.

Before leaving Australia, Mr. Dan Wuille, fruit salesman, London, urged growers and exporters to observe the principle of supplying the British market with the varieties and sizes of fruit which the market wanted. He considered that the present reduced list of exportable varieties could be still further reduced. In particular, he urged Tasmania, which was such an important Apple growing and exporting State, to attend particularly to improved packing and grading methods, otherwise they took the risk of losing their export markets. It was necessary to keep up with the times, especially as good fruit packed and graded to a high standard was available from other parts of the world.

Another bad feature was the great multiplicity of marks, varieties and sizes exported from Australia.

Mr. Wuille congratulated the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council in arriving at an all Australian basis for fruit export. He looked forward to the good work which was thus commenced being carried on further.

Continuing, Mr. Wuille stated that the majority of buyers preferred what was known as the North-West pack, the fruit to be packed in clean, neat cases of white

wood. Colored labels were of advantage. Provided that good fruit of the right varieties was sent, well graded, and packed in attractive cases, a sound and permanent trade could be built up with the United Kingdom.

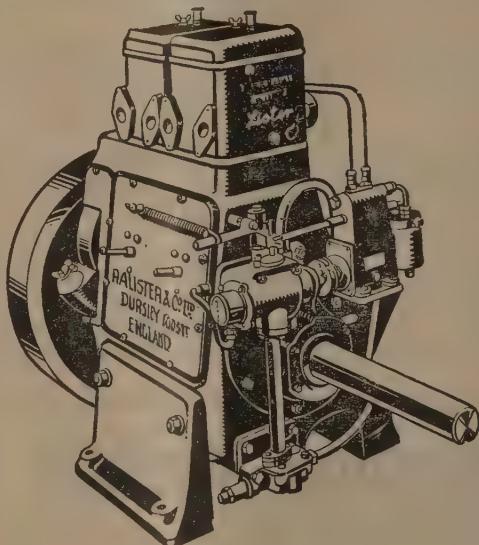
French Import Quotas.

Australian Apples and Pears Seriously Affected.

ACCORDING TO ADVICE just received by the Department of Commerce from the Australian Representative in Paris, the French Government has issued a decree establishing a tax on import licenses in respect of certain goods under quota restrictions.

The most important item on the list, as far as Australia is concerned, is fruit, the tax in respect of Apples being established at Frs: 125 per 100 kilogrammes, and at Frs: 175 per 100 kilogrammes in respect of Pears. This tax, therefore, works out at approximately 15/- English sterling per cwt. for Apples and at a little over £1 per cwt. for Pears, and will make it extremely difficult to import into France under such conditions.

It is understood, states Mr. E. J. Mulvany, Secretary Commerce Department, that the tax on import licences affects other goods also, and the Department expects to receive information in that regard at an early date.



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Write for full details of the many models.

Double your returns—
and halve your case costs
with Local Cool Storage

Lister
BRITISH BUILT

Cold Starting

DIESEL ENGINES

Distributors for N.S.W.—

DANGAR, GEDYE & CO. LTD.
10-14 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY.

Distributors for Victoria—

MITCHELL & CO. PTY. LTD.
WEST FOOTSCRAY, Vic.

TASMANIA — Fruit Shipments

Details of fruit shipments from Tasmania during March, April and May, 1934, are to hand from H. Jones and Co. Ltd., Hobart, as follows:—

To be Delivered on Wharf.	Discharging.	Due Date U.K. or Continent.
March.		
1	Otranto London	12/4/34
	Bitterfeld Hamburg	25/4/34
3	Cortona Hamburg, Hull, London	7/5/34
8	Mooltan London	20/4/34
10	Otaki London, L'pool.	11/5/34
10	Pt. Ade- laide Hull, H'burg, London	6/5/34
10	Jervis Bay Hull, London	24/4/34
10	Nestor L'pool, Glasgow	5/5/34
14	Barrabool London	28/4/34
15	Orford London	26/4/34
15	Kumara London, Bre- men	28/4/34
22	Ceramic L'pool, London	15/5/34
24	Royal Star L'pool, H'burg.	19/5/34
To be adver- tised		
	Corinaldo H'burg., Lon- don, Man- chester	24/5/34
March.		
28	Navasota London, Hull, Hamburg	31/5/34
29	Matahna London, R'dam.	10/5/34
To be adver- tised		
	Hurunui Hamburg	31/5/34
For April and May shipments the due date in U.K. or the Continent is shown in brackets.		
April: April 4, Tasmania, London, Bremen, Liverpool (June 5); 6, Orestes,		

Liverpool, Glasgow (May 20); 7, Port Darwin, Rotterdam, London (June 3); 7, Esperance Bay, Hull, London (May 22); 9, Otira, London, Liverpool (June 5); 11, Bendigo, London (May 26); 12, Oronsay, London (May 24); 14, Clan Urquhart, Hull, London (June 2); 14, Pakeha, Liverpool, Avonmouth (June 3); 19, Nariva, Liverpool, London, Hamburg (June 22); 20, Port Huon, London, Hamburg, Liverpool (June 10); 21, Largs Bay, Hull, London (June 5); 24, Balranaid, London (June 9); 24, Anchises, Liverpool, Glasgow (June 19); 26, Orama, London (June 7); 26, Leuna, Hamburg (June 11); 28, Port Caroline, Hull, London, Liverpool (June 14).
May: May 3, Cathay, London (June 15); 5, Ulysses, Liverpool, Glasgow (June 30); 5, Baradine, London (June 21); 9, Moreton Bay, London (June 23); 12, Autolycus, Liverpool, Glasgow (June 23); 15, Port Fremantle, Hull (August 1); 17, Mongolia, London (June 29); 17, Maimoa, London, Liverpool (June 29); 21, Port Denison, Hull, London, Liverpool (July 3).

IMPORTANCE OF POTASH TO THE ORCHARDIST.

In a recent article, Mr. T. Wallace, the world authority on fruit production, wrote as follows:—

"Nitrogen and potash exert remarkable and great effects on both yields and quality characters of fruit. Where either is deficient, yields are low, and in the case of potash deficiency, quality is also very poor, and the major portion of the crop may be useless."

It is important to note that potash imparts health-giving properties to the leaves that nitrogenous fertilisers grow. By the application of potash as recommended below, every leaf can be made efficient.

Time of Application of Potash: The Australian distributors of "Sunbrand" Potash recommend the use of potash with some super in the autumn, so that the winter rains may carry it down to the roots to be used later in the year. Use 3 lb. potash, and 2 lb. super in autumn, and 4 lbs. ammonia and 1 lb. super in the spring. As an alternative, one dressing only can be made, using 2 : 2 : 1 at 8 to 10 lbs. per tree at bud-burst.

Our readers are particularly asked to note the dressings recommended, because owing to a typographical error in the advertisement for "Sunbrand" potash in the 1934 edition of the "Fruit World Annual," the dressing was stated at 3 lbs. potash and 22 lbs. super in autumn. This was, of course, obviously incorrect; and we take this opportunity of notifying our readers accordingly.

EXPORT FROM TASMANIA.

The prospective deliveries of Tasmanian Apples at U.K. and Continental markets are:—April 7, 86,970 cases; April 14, 15,750; April 21, 207,400; April 28, 187,750. Total April, 497,870 cases.

May.—May 5, 26,000 cases; May 12, 344,000; May 19, 130,000; May 26, 296,250. Total May, 796,250 cases.

June.—June 2, 215,000; June 9, 434,000; June 16, 280,000; June 23, 292,200; June 30, 136,000. Total June, 1,157,200 cases.

The total from April 7 to August 4 is 2,814,820 cases.

STATIONARY SPRAY PLANTS.

Thirty-Eight in Tasmania.
S TATIONARY SPRAY PLANTS have been established in Tasmania in 58 centres, according to advice from Mr. P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, as follows: — Huonville, 14; Franklin, 16; Castle Forbes Bay, 6; Geeveston, 7; Glen Huon, 7; Cygnet, 4; Channel Districts, 3; Spreyton, 1.

AT LAST

"THE BRISTOL"

THE LITTLE TRACTOR
WITH THE BIG PULL.

These economical British all-purpose Tractors, that Orchardists & Farmers have been waiting for, have arrived. Patented design and construction of this Tractor so minimises loss of Power between Engine and Draw Bar that the "BRISTOL" sustains a pull entirely unexpected in a machine of its size. Rubber-jointed, Frictionless Track. Carries no useless weight, only 1 ton. Consumption under $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gallon per hour.



Sole Agents
for Tasmania:

A. G. WEBSTER & SONS LTD.

Hobart - Launceston - Burnie

Pests on Deciduous Trees in Summer.

ALTHOUGH EVERY ATTEMPT is made to control insect pests on deciduous trees while the trees are in the dormant condition, it is always necessary to take further control measures during the period of free sap flow. The pests which must be controlled are chiefly the following:—Scales on Apples and Pears; red spider or bryobia mite on Apples, Pears, Apricots, etc.; aphides on Cherries, Peaches; loopers on Apples, Pears, etc.

Winter control is chiefly by means of red spraying oils or prepared crude spraying oils, and these are satisfactory and safe, but because of their constitution they are not safe to use on trees in full foliage. Foliage is more susceptible to spray oil damage, but again this is only true when unsuitable oils are used or when the material is wrongly applied at the wrong time. The following notes have been drawn up, with the hope that they will prove of assistance to orchardists to combat the attacks of the insect pests.

Summer control of insect pests is obtained by the use of specially prepared oils carrying mineral oils of a high degree of refinement. These are the white oils, and when such are correctly emulsified and used according to recommended methods, there is no danger of foliage or fruit damage. The following table will illustrate the method of application of Whitespray to obtain control of the pests mentioned above:—

Scales on Apples and Pears

The Whitespray in the codlin moth schedule should control this pest, if not already controlled in the winter. If the pest is bad, however, add $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon white spray extra to each codlin moth schedule.

Red Spider (Bryobia Mite) Apple, Pear, Apricot, etc.—

On Apricots, spray with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80, but if the codlin moth schedule will not control this pest on Apple and Pear add an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon to each oil spray.

Aphides, Cherry, Peach—

Use 1 pint nicotine sulphate, plus 1 gallon oil to 80. The oil will not

only aid in killing the insect, but will give it a much better covering than if used alone.

Loopers, Apple, Pear, etc.—

With the arsenate of lead, incorporate 1 gallon white oil to 80 to kill eggs, aid in spreading, and retain the arsenate on the tree.

Storage—

Care should be taken to see that white spray is not left in the sun during the summer, and also that the lid is driven home firmly on the container.

In addition, the use of Whitespray has a distinct advantage in the treatment of Apples for export purposes. Government regulations concerning the quantity of arsenical residue left on Apples and Pears from previous sprays with arsenate of lead have become very stringent, and in the last few years an excess of arsenate has in many cases been responsible for considerable monetary loss to growers.

During the past six years, the Victorian Government has carried out experiments in an endeavor to find, not only the most efficient method of obtaining control of the codlin moth, but also one giving a minimum of residue of arsenate on the fruit. The most efficient method and schedule so far obtained is that in which lead arsenate alone was sprayed in the calyx stage, and for the first cover spray, and was then followed by alternate applications of oil and lead arsenate. This schedule gives an excellent control of codlin moth, but a slightly modified procedure gives an equal control with a smaller quantity of arsenical residue on the fruit. This second schedule is to spray with lead arsenate in the calyx stage and for the first cover spray, followed by Whitespray alone, but a concentration of 1 in 80 in the remaining cover sprays.

—From "Profitable Fruit Culture," issued by the Shell Co. of Australia.

AN APPLICATION is being made to the Tariff Board for the removal of the duty imposed on imported British insecticides having concentrated pyrethrum as a base, as with the removal of the duty, a cheap and effective, non-poisonous spray would be available to growers.

EXPORT APPLE COMPETITION.

Growers throughout Australia are eligible to enter for the Orient export Apple competition which will be conducted at the Centenary Royal Show. The complete exhibit will comprise four cases of Apples—two each of two distinct varieties suitable for export. One case of each variety will be judged at the show, the other two cases being judged in London. Exhibitors obtaining the leading aggregates will be awarded prizes.

Entries close on April 14, and letters giving notice of entry must reach the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society (Mr. Louis Monod) on that day, when two cases of Apples, including one of each variety, must be received at the Government cool stores. The two cases for exhibition at the Show must arrive at the Showground before 9 a.m. on October 18. The cases for export will leave by the "Orama" on May 1, and the fruit must be packed in any bushel case recognised under the Commonwealth fruit export regulations and branded in accordance with the regulations.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLICITY IN U.K.

MUCH VALUABLE PUBLICITY work for Australian primary products is being conducted in England by Mr. A. E. Hyland, under the aegis of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee.

Those contributing to the funds include dried, canned and fresh fruits, dairy produce and eggs. The Commonwealth Government also makes an appreciated contribution to the funds.

This publicity work is excellently performed and the producers have every reason to be proud of the organisation which has been created. Day after day throughout the entire year, Australian products are kept before the British public in a favorable manner. Trade drives are carried out in cities in the United Kingdom. The recent trade publicity drive in Manchester was productive of much good.

The chairman of the Committee is Mr. A. F. Bell, C.M.G. The Department of Commerce attends efficiently to the Secretarial duties.

APPLE AND PEAR CENSUS.

This is a Necessity.

During discussions regarding the varieties for export questions arose as to the acreage under the several varieties and the quantities normally produced. The required figures were not available. The other Australian States could well follow the lead of the Committee of Direction in Brisbane. The census of the Apples at Stanthorpe provides important statistics.

With organisation the details of the varieties of Apples and Pears in the Commonwealth could be obtained.

FRUIT TREES

Goodman's Offer Wonderful Quality

Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, also all other Deciduous and Citrus Trees, Berry Fruits

Each order receives expert attention and our packing ensures perfect condition on arrival

GOODMAN'S GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

For
1934
Planting

C. J. GOODMAN, Picnic Point Nurseries, Bairnsdale, Vic.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

STH. AUST. FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive of the S.A. F.M.A. was held at Adelaide, on January 29.

There were present: Messrs. H. J. Bishop (chairman), H. N. Wicks, J. S. Hammatt, R. B. Pritchard, R. A. Cramond, R. O. Knappstein, D. W. Hannaford, M. G. Basey, E. W. Dearman, J. B. Randell, W. W. Miller, T. Playford, A. O. Peterson, G. Quinn, P. R. B. Searcy, A. R. Willsmore, F. F. Redden, G. W. Selt, R. S. MacDougall, M. Vickers, E. S. Mason and the Secretary.

The Secretary reported that six copies of the Rough Handling of Fruit Act had been forwarded by request to the W.A. Fruit Shippers' Committee.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council replied in answer to telegram that New Zealand would ship 1,200,000 cases of fruit to U.K. and 200,000 to the Continent.

Messrs. Peterson, Randell and Wicks were appointed a committee to assist the Government in connection with the Fruit-growers' Relief Act.

It was arranged for a committee to meet Mr. G. W. Brown when in Adelaide on his way to the Empire Producers' Conference in London.

Export Quota: It was resolved to write the President of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, asking him to advise the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, Adelaide, that it was agreed that the quota for South Australia was 500,000 cases of Apples after March 1, and in addition, 29,000 cases of Pears in accordance with our forecast and application.

Export Restrictions: Mr. Quinn drew attention to the fact that under the present regulations the prohibition in regard to certain varieties would apply to fruit for the East, which could not be shipped without a special permit. In the opinion of the delegates to the conference, it was not intended that the restriction should apply other than to the United Kingdom and Continent, and it was resolved to telegraph Australian Apple and Pear Export Council asking that the regulation be amended to apply only to fruit shipped to the United Kingdom and Continent, thus enabling other varieties to be shipped to the East without the necessity of a special permit.

Export Varieties: Mr. H. N. Wicks drew attention to the desirability of keeping the list of export varieties down. He considered that it was desirable to take steps to still further reduce the list rather than add to it.

Freight Position: The President reported on the position in regard to freight space for the coming season, and stated that difficulties had arisen in connection with obtaining Pear space, as the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association were contending that including February and May, more than the full quota of Apple and Pear space had already been allotted.

It was resolved to wire the President of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, and ascertain the position in regard to the 13,000 cases of Apples allocated during March, April, May, over and above the 500,000 quota, and also the position in regard to additional May space being offered by agents.

Crop Prospects: Members reported that the recent heat wave had done severe damage in some districts.

Transport of Apples: It was resolved that the Secretary write the Chairman of the Transport Control Board, pointing out that the railway service from some districts would be insufficient to carry the Apples during the season, and asking the consideration of the Board in regard to permits for road transport.

Research Sub-Committee: Mr. H. N. Wicks advised that the Research Sub-Committee had discussed the matter of codlin moth control, and that already this season there had been four peak periods, which was very unusual.

Mr. D. W. Hannaford gave a very interesting report on his recent visit to Victoria, when he inspected a number of orchards and cool stores.

The question of pre-cooling Pears was also discussed, and it was considered absolutely necessary that Williams Pears should always be pre-cooled.

The Chairman stated that he did not consider there was any danger, and the matter of pre-cooling Pears was closely watched by the ships' engineers and the Department of Agriculture.

Levies: It was resolved to ask the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association if they would supply the space allocations to non-members of this Association to enable us to check levy payments.

Fruit Cases: Mr. Quinn stated that his inspectors had advised that timber for

Cultural Notes . . .

Association Reports

cases was being distributed that would make up under size, and it was desirable that cases should be carefully measured to see that they complied with the regulation size, namely 10½ x 11½ x 18 inches inside measure, as only 5 per cent. of the total were allowed to vary from correct size.

Thrips League: Mr. Playford asked if any reply had been received from the Minister in connection with the deputation which waited on him on October 31 last. The Secretary advised no reply had been received to date, and it was resolved to write and ask for a reply.

FROST PREVENTION AT BERRI.

At the recent annual meeting of the Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. the question of frost prevention was raised. It was thought that a fighting fund was essential to success, and if growers agreed to a levy for this purpose, the Union would be glad to assist the committee by collecting same if required.

The Chairman, Mr. A. P. Wishart, reported that the turnover in 1933 was £38,000; the capital cost of the building had been increased by £3,000.

MID-MURRAY NOTES.

Renmark, February 17, 1934.
HARVESTING OPERATIONS are now in full swing and the promise of a good season is still favorable, although lots of things may happen before the fruit is dried, and in the packing sheds. However, a good crop has reached maturity, and we have had sufficient warm weather to raise the Baumé density to something better than last year.

Sultanas growing on stiff soil have that amber appearance so desired to get a good color, with a 13 to 14 Baumé. It is not a difficult matter to get a good color with a ton per acre crop, but it is a different problem when a two ton or over crop has to be harvested. Last year we had no temperature over 100 degrees until February, and in consequence all fruit was low in sugar. This year, however, we have had one burst of heat after another, and fruit has benefited greatly by a higher sugar content.

As it is a vital factor in the color-keeping quality to get a good sugar value in the fruit, this year should prove of unquestionable benefit in this respect.

ARE YOU

GRUBBING?

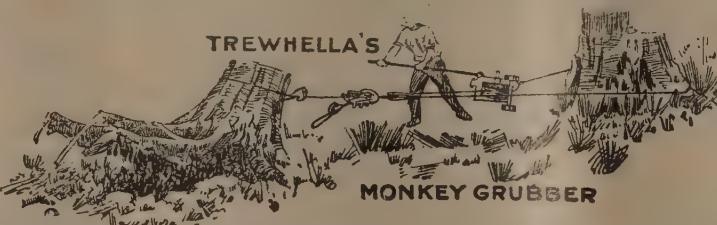
Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was **THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.**

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely fit for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

H. H. HINDS,
Kent Street, Sydney.

A.G. WEBSTER & SONS
Hobart and Launceston.



A. ROBINSON,
821 Ann St., Brisbane.

Leading Stores and
Merchants, South and
West Australia.

TREWHELLA BROS. Pty. Ltd. Trentham, Vic.

Fruchthandel Gesellschaft

Scipio & Fischer

Fruchthof BREMEN Germany

Cable Address: "Orange," Bremen

Established 1902

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVES:

Victoria: J. B. Mills & Co., Aberdeen House, 528 Collins Street, Melbourne.

South Aust.: Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

West Aust.: Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Perth.

Tasmania: Messrs. H. Jones & Co. Pty. Ltd., Hobart.



Fruchthof-Bremen

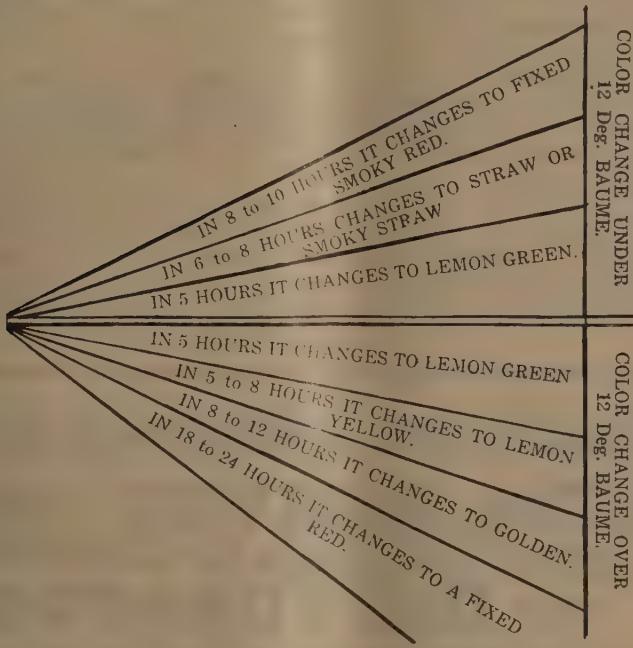
Mr. R. M. Voullaire has made some interesting experiments in the co-relation between Baumé density and the color change in Sultanas, and through the knowledge gained in this way he was able to predict that last year's pack would lose its color comparatively quickly, and, in spite of the "Doubting Thomases," his contention proved correct.

For the purpose of bringing about an artificial color change, Mr. Voullaire used a tunnel heating chamber, hermetically sealed, which is heated, and the humidity so created causes a quick change.

It will be noticed by the accompanying diagram that the fruit under 12 Baumé changes color comparatively quickly, while that over 12 takes longer to effect a change. During natural storage conditions, the color change is a gradual one,

nitrogen, which it receives from the air. Four-fifths of the nitrogen supplied to the soil by organic matter comes from the air. Thunderstorms distribute a certain amount of nitrogen, and the rain drives a further amount into the soil, but by far the most important means of getting nitrogen into the soil is by a continual application of green manure crops. People often speak of organic matter as humus; it does not become humus until fully decomposed, forming something more in the nature of a jelly-like substance.

When it becomes humus it has the power of liberating phosphates from the soil, which is one of the essential plant foods. Organic matter binds loose soils, and loosens stiff soils, and green manure crops are even better than stable manure for this purpose.



and if we translate the hours in the artificial process to months, under natural conditions, this will give a fairly good basis to work on for comparison.

Green Manuring.

Mr. W. J. Spafford gave an address at the Block E Hall before members of the Agricultural Bureau on green manuring. The importance of green manuring was emphasised by Mr. Spafford, who said that Australia repeated the work of California in getting results from green manuring, which no artificial manure can give. Green manure supplies the organic matter which is capable of correcting soil deficiencies, but that the full benefit cannot be attained without a liberal dressing of superphosphate. Phosphates are not lost in its absorption by the plant; it is returned to the soil when the cover crop is plowed in. Organic matter has the power of attracting gases, principally

In an irrigation area such as we have here, one of the greatest difficulties is the rise of injurious salts, but the evil effects of this can be counteracted by continually planting a winter cover crop. But it must be plowed in early for completion of the process of nitrification.

The speaker recommended his listeners to read a book by Prof. King—"Farming for Forty Centuries."

The Chinese know nothing of artificial manures, but they have built up a traditional practice of getting as much organic matter into their soils as is possible to get, and if we are to get maximum results there is no way of doing it except by adopting the same practice as the Chinese. The writer was particularly pleased to be able to support Mr. Spafford in his definite assurance of the benefits of green manure crops. From practical demonstrations on my own place,

crops have shown a gradual increase in recent years by planting a cover crop in every row, instead of every other row, as is generally done.

Peas planted in March have been ready to plow under in late June and early July: these have been plowed towards the rows, leaving a deep furrow in the centre for burying cuttings.

Mr. Spafford asked growers to try non-legumes for bulk matter, and advocated Rye or Barley, but in case of land being fairly salty, King Island melilotus should be planted, as this plant is extremely resistant to the effect of salt. Bokhara clover should also prove useful.

A Citrus Survey.

Mr. F. R. Arndt, Horticultural Instructor, of the Upper Murray Irrigation Areas, has collected some exceedingly useful and instructive data concerning the habits of Citrus trees in the Berri area. Upwards of 5,000 trees have been under observation for the past six years, and individual characteristics noted, particularly regarding productiveness. A plan has been made by Mr. Arndt showing the position of each tree on the seven Citrus groves under observation, and its classification according to its economic value.

To determine this value, trees were classified into five different types. No. 1 represents vigorous trees producing good-quality fruit.

No. 2.—Moderately vigorous trees producing good fruit.

No. 3.—"Off Type" Navel trees of vigorous growth, but producing inferior fruit.

No. 4.—Weak to moderate trees, but poor in production.

No. 5.—Weak "Off Type" Navel trees of poor production.

Some individual trees were noted to be in a class by themselves, but were so few in number that a separate classification hardly seemed warranted. These trees were of a vigorous type, producing particularly good fruit, and bearing consistent crops over the whole period of observation. These trees were marked for bud selection in propagating nursery stock. It has been found that the condition of the soil has a profound effect on the crop returns, and a tree in class 1 has dropped back into class 4 at the lower end of a slope where a rising water table has developed. With proper drainage facilities, this tree can be raised again to a No. 1 class, but the "off type" trees remain for ever on the "passenger" list. In several orchards it is noted that this "off type" tree is very much in evidence, showing that in propagating the nursery stock no great care was taken to select buds from pedigree trees. The work of Mr. Arndt clearly points to the necessity of careful bud selection in Citrus nurseries if the stock is to be of any economic value to those who contemplate further plantings.—"Nemo."

Dried Fruits News and Notes

Quotas for Marketing in Victoria.

THE chairman of the Dried Fruits Board, Mr. J. M. Balfour, states that the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. J. Allan, has issued a notice whereby the maximum proportions of dried fruit that may be marketed within Victoria have been fixed as follows:—Dried Prunes, Peaches and Pears, 33-1/3rd per cent.; dried Nectarines, 75 per cent. dried Apricots, 45 per cent.; Sultanas, 10 per cent.; Currants, 15 per cent.; Lexias, 25 per cent.

These determinations are in accord with those made by Mr. F. H. Stewart, Commonwealth Minister for Commerce for the purpose of Interstate trade.

EXPORT QUOTAS FOR DRIED FRUITS.

As a result of a recent conference in Sydney, export quotas of dried vine-fruits have been fixed at:—Prunes, 66-2/3rds per cent.; Nectarines, 25 per cent.; Lexias, 75 per cent.; Currants, 85 per cent.; Apricots, 55 per cent.; Sultanas, 95 per cent.; Peaches and Pears, 66-2/3rds per cent.

ILLEGAL SALE OF DRIED FRUITS.

Trader Fined £35.

In continuation of the persistent campaign of the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board against bootlegging of dried fruits on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, a further prosecution took place at Whitton Police Court on January 23, 1934, when James Stephen Aylett was fined £20, with 8/- costs, for selling dried fruit without being a registered dealer; £10, with 8/- costs, for selling dried fruit not packed at a registered packing shed; £5, with 8/- costs, for selling dried fruits not packed, graded and branded in accordance with the regulations. Thus, the total fines imposed were £35 and the total costs £1/4/-.

DRIED FRUITS ACT.

The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board recently issued a warning that all dried fruits packers, growers, and dealers should be promptly registered.

Remark A.D.F.A. — The following were recently elected members of the committee:—Messrs. C. S. Ruston, G. H. Eaton, T. F. Whillas, P. A. John and L. W. Moss.

N.S.W. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

At the election on February 6, of members of the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board, Mr. E. J. Hudson was re-elected to represent the M.I.A., and Mr. L. B. O'Donnell was declared re-elected unopposed to represent growers within the rest of the State. These members will hold office until February 28, 1937. The chairman is Mr. G. J. Evatt.

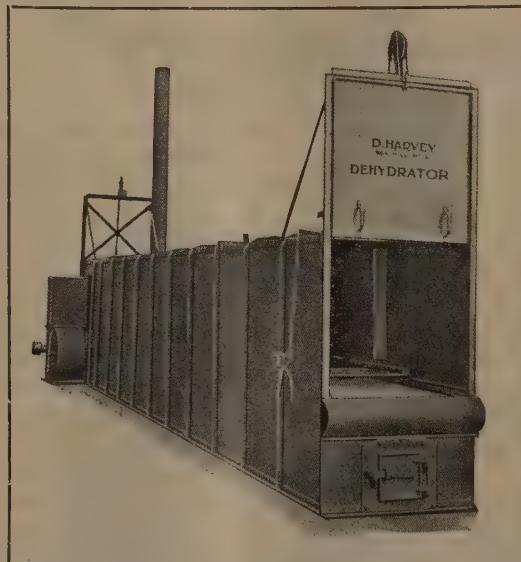
W.A. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

At the general meeting of the West Australian Dried Fruits Board there were present Mr. J. N. Cox, chairman; P. H. Taylor (deputy chairman); R. Howie, R. J. Lowson, and H. O. Newman.

1934 Pack.—It was decided to inform the Consultative Committee of the approximate figures as follows:—Currants 1,250 tons, Sultanas 350 tons, Lexias 300 tons.

Stress was laid on the necessity for the uniform grading and classifying of all West Australian dried vine fruits for export and Commonwealth consumption. Enquiries were to be made as to the best methods of attaining this end.

INSURE Your Dried Fruit Crops Against LOSS through RAIN



The HARVEY == Patent Re-circulation Forced Draught == DEHYDRATOR

Is the Most Efficient Dehydrator the World can offer to-day!

LARGE OUTPUT, ECONOMICAL TO OPERATE.

Now used by all the most up-to-date Packing Sheds, Companies and Growers for Drying Prunes, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Apricots, Sultanas, Tomatoes, &c.

REMOVE ANXIETY OF BROKEN SEASONS CAUSED BY DAMP SPELLS BY PLACING YOUR ORDER FOR EARLY DELIVERY

Avoid Lightweight Sultanas through having to Pick Too Early!

When you own a HARVEY DEHYDRATOR you do not have to start Picking before the full sugar content is there—you can dry in spite of the early rains which invariably set in before the drying is finished.

PRUNE GROWERS—Write for particulars of Latest PRUNE GRADER

FRUITGROWERS—Grade your Fruit with the "HARVEY" APPLE and PEAR GRADERS.

REMOVE SPRAY with the "HARVEY" APPLE WASHER.

D. HARVEY, Orchard Implement Specialist, BOX HILL, VICTORIA

INTERSTATE REPRESENTATIVES:—

New South Wales.—Buzacott & Co. Ltd., 7/11 Market Street, Sydney.
Queensland.—Clark & Fauset Ltd., 73 Eagle Street, Brisbane.
South Australia.—Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd., Rundle Street, East, Adelaide.

Tasmania.—Max Geeves Pty. Ltd., Davey Street, Hobart.
“ Clements and Marshall Pty. Ltd., 119 Cimitiere Street, Launceston.
“ Harry Murray, Devonport.

Removing Arsenical Residue from Apples.

Tests with Sodium Carbonate.

BECAUSE of the difficulty experienced in removing the residue from combined arsenate of lead and oil sprayed Apples by the use of hydrochloric acid, and of the fact that, under certain conditions in the United States, a solution of sodium carbonate has displaced hydrochloric acid as a washing medium, the trials conducted last season by Mr. J. A. Ballantyne, orchardist, at Bathurst Experiment Farm (New South Wales), included tests with sodium carbonate solutions.

The fruit used in these tests was of two kinds:-

(1) Senator Apples which had been given a spray programme consisting of one calyx and five cover sprays of arsenate of lead plus calcium caseinate.

(2) Delicious Apples which had received one calyx spray of arsenate of lead plus calcium caseinate, and five cover sprays of arsenate of lead plus summer oil, plus calcium caseinate.

Arsenate of lead 24 oz. to 50 gallons, summer oil 1 per cent., and calcium

caseinate 1 lb. to every 100 gallons were the proportions used. The fruit thus carried the average amount of arsenic likely to result from the programmes adopted.

The dips consisted of sodium carbonate solutions of two strengths, viz., 8 lb. of carbonate to 8 gallons of water and 12 lb. of carbonate to 8 gallons of water, and a 1½ per cent. hydrochloric acid solution for purposes of comparison. All fruit in these tests was immersed in the wash liquids at a temperature of 108 deg. Fahr. for one and a half minutes.

Arsenic determinations were made on Apples which had undergone washing treatments, and also on controls which had received the same spray programmes but had not been dipped, the amounts of arsenic (in grains arsenious oxide— As_2O_3 —per lb. of fruit) remaining on the Apples after the various treatments being determined by Mr. L. J. Wilson, of the Chemist's Branch.

The 1½ per cent. hydrochloric acid solution removed 90 per cent. of the arsen-

nic from the Apples sprayed with arsenate of lead alone (.0767 grains As_2O_3 per lb. was the mean of the undipped fruit), and the residue in most cases was below the world trade tolerance limit of .01 grains As_2O_3 per lb., the mean figure being .0072 grains.

The sodium carbonate solutions were almost equally as effective as 1½ per cent. hydrochloric acid in removing the arsenate of lead alone—only being 2 per cent. less effective—and the mean residue remaining was just below the trade tolerance figure—.0089 and .0091 grains As_2O_3 , respectively. Hydrochloric acid (1½ per cent.) was not satisfactory where the Apples had been sprayed with white oil combined with arsenate of lead, only 78 per cent. of the arsenic being removed and the amount remaining being in all cases above the trade tolerance, the mean figure being .0163 grains As_2O_3 .

Contrary to expectations, the sodium carbonate solutions were less effective than the acid dip in the case of Apples sprayed with arsenate of lead plus oil, the amounts of arsenic remaining (.0254 and .0202 grains respectively) being considerably over the specified trade limit.

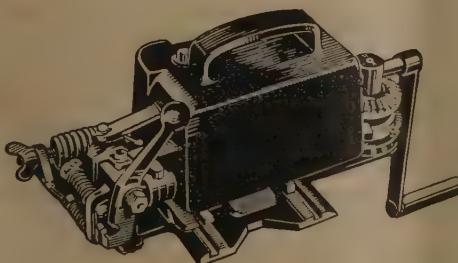
—(N.S.W. Agricultural Gazette.)

Bees in the Orchard. Fruitgrowers would do well to have bees in the orchard. The bees perform invaluable work in pollinating, and the honey is well worth having.

Fruitgrowers - - Canners - - Exporters

Python Service is embodied in the All-Australian Machine—Invention, Manufacture & Materials

EFFICIENCY



LOW RENTAL

EASE OF OPERATION

SUPERIOR STRAPPING

REDUCTION OF COSTS

NO WIRE RESTRICTIONS

NO RENT FOR ACCESSORIES

Hand-automatic, giving a uniformity of tension on every wire tied.

With no further costs.

THREE turns of the handle completes the tensioning, twisting and cutting.

A perfect tie with both ends turned down.

Six ties for one penny.

Purchase your wire in the best market.

Spools and stands for wire are supplied for your convenience.

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GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD. South Australi_a

Western Australia

Important Meeting of W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association

A N EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING of the West Australian Fruitgrowers' Association was held at Kojonup on January 24, 1934.

There were present Messrs. J. Martin (chairman), H. Lake and C. H. Ozanne (Bridgetown), J. F. Kamman (Kojonup), N. G. Brockman (Donnybrook district), L. L. Hill (Albany), H. Price (Eastern Hills), E. Thomas, T. Skinner and O. A. K. Sounness (Mount Barker), and the Secretary (Mr. A. T. Booth).

The following were present by invitation: Messrs. G. Parke (Argyle), A. C. Chatley (Manjimup), E. Fisher (Bridge town), and Douglas (Albany), R. Carter and F. Simper, representing the Fruit Shippers' Committee, H. J. Prater, the Primary Producers' Association, H. W. Soothill, Apple Sales Board, and Auctioneers' Association.

Mr. Lake proposed that the President of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association, Mr. J. Martin, be the representative on the Executive Council of the Apple and Pear Export Council. Seconded by Mr. Hill, and carried.

It was resolved to write to Crown Solicitor's Office in reply to their letter of November 9 re secession, and refer to our disabilities under the Navigation and Customs Acts.

It was resolved that the letter from Mr. R. N. Smith, of Launceston, in regard to the formation of an association on the lines of B.A.W.R.A. should be left until the annual conference for discussion.

Mr. Brockman moved that a letter be written to the Director of Agriculture, asking him to assist in the formation of a scheme to prevent the sale of poor-class fruit on the local market, as suggested by the Apple Sales Board. Seconded by Mr. Price, and carried.

It was resolved that the letter in regard to the meeting of the Tariff Board should be sent to Mr. Boardman, Secretary of the Apple and Pear Export Council, for his attention.

The question of the recent Federal Bounty on the export fruit during the 1933 season was discussed, and the Secretary reported having interviewed the Minister for Agriculture on this matter, the Minister having asked the Association to put forward a concrete scheme for the distribution of the bounty in the fairest manner. After some discussion, Mr. Thomas proposed Messrs. Lake, Skinner, Parke, Soothill and Prater should form a sub-committee to formulate a scheme to place before the meeting. Seconded by Mr. K. Sounness and carried.

Mr. Thomas proposed that the full report of the Apple and Pear Export Council, held in Sydney in November, be

sent to each member of our Association through the secretaries of the different branches. Seconded by Mr. Kamman, and carried.

Mr. Brockman proposed that we ask Mr. Wickens for an Act to be introduced similar to the South Australian Act, relative to the rough handling of fruit. Seconded by Mr. Ozanne, and carried.

Mr. Kamman proposed that Mr. Price be thanked for his informative report on Scand in Granny Smith Apples. Seconded by Mr. Ozanne, and carried.

Federal Fruit Relief Grant.

The sub-committee appointed then submitted their report on the Federal Bounty for export fruit, as follows:—

1. As the out-of-pocket cost of production is much in excess of 2/- per case for the fruit off the trees, any grower who failed to realise such return in respect of any case of Apples must be regarded in respect of such cases as a "necessitous fruitgrower." We therefore recommend that claims should be sought from all such growers who shall be required within a limited period to submit certified particulars of all such consignments.
2. Payment shall be made from the fund on the following basis.

3. Any scheme should cover all Apples and Pears shipped on consignment for the 1933 season.
4. In view of the fact that all such fruit has been certified under the Commonwealth regulations, discrimination cannot be made between unsatisfactory results on the assumption of different treatment by growers.

5. The first claims to be met shall be to recoup the difference between net returns and the actual costs involved to the grower concerned, after delivery, f.o.r., at the nearest siding.

6. Any surplus after payment of such claims shall be applied to pay the difference between the net returns (including the first claims) and 2/- per case representing the average cost per case of packing, packing materials and delivery to siding.

7. Any further surplus after payment of the foregoing claims shall be applied to pay the difference between the net returns (after including the first and second claims), and 4/- per case, representing 2/- for the average cost per case of packing, packing materials and delivery to siding, and 2/- towards the cost of production.

8. In any section where the available funds shall not suffice to pay the claims involved in such section, it

shall be applied first to recoup the greatest differences, in penny rises.

9. No claim shall be allowed in respect of cases which represent less than 5 per cent. of the total consigned by the grower in that ship.

Mr. Lake proposed that the recommendation of the sub-committee be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Kamman, and carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to the sub-committee for the trouble taken in the matter.

Mr. Parke proposed that the Secretary should draw the attention of the Agricultural Department to the very great increase in the spread of Fruit Fly in the Boyanup, Donnybrook and Harvey districts, and that every endeavor should be made to prevent this pest spreading, and that also stringent measures should be taken to reduce it as far as possible.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. J. Prater for his attendance.

VICTORIA.

Apple and Pear Export.

THE SEASON for Apples and Pears opened at the end of January, when the "Mongolia" sailed (January 30), for London with 8,338 packages of Pears and 620 packages of Plums. This was followed by the "Westmoreland" (February 8) with 1,854 Pears and 894 Plums. Then came the "Maloja" (February 13) with 7,709 Pears, 1,810 Plums; "City of Glasgow" (February 15) 2,848 cases Apples, 2,800 Pears, 2,853 Plums; "Ballarat" (February 17), 37,968 cases Apples, 8,812 Pears. Total packages exported to February 17, 1934, 76,506.

MILDURA CO-OP. FRUIT CO.

At the annual meeting of the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Company it was stated that a rebate of £1 per ton from packing charges would be made to growers. The company decided to make representations to the Government for a revision of rail freights on dried fruits sent from the district for export. The chairman of the company, Mr. A. L. Johnstone, reviewed the past season. It was expected that all of the carryover from 1933 would be sold, with most of the present pack, before the 1935 crop was harvested. Messrs. A. Lockhead and E. J. Casey were re-elected to the board.

Sun Scald in Citrus.—According to Mr. J. L. Provan, horticultural research officer of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on February 12, damage has been caused recently to Oranges, Mandarins and Lemons by sun scald.

The Navel Orange crop appeared to be heavier than last year, and some late Valencias were still being picked.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS.

Conference at Hobart.

At the Conference of Ministers for Agriculture, held at Hobart during February, the following recommendations of the fruit committee were adopted:

"That consideration of the advisability of adopting a uniform system and counts in the packing of fruit for export be deferred until a further report is received from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research."

"That standard softwood cases have the following internal dimensions:—Apples, 18in. to 11½in. by 10½in.; Pears, 18in. by 11½in. by 8½in."

"That the question of the adoption of grade standards for fruit tree stocks be deferred until reliable information is available regarding desirable types of trees."

"That no action be taken regarding the restriction of exports of Apples to certain varieties."

DIPPING SULTANAS.

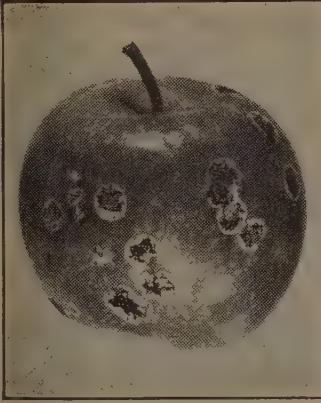
SPEAKING at Renmark recently, Mr. A. V. Lyon, M. Ag. Sc. (Merbein Research Station), said that those growers who had had success with the cold potash dip need not change over, but the mixed dip should be used for other Sultananas. The temperature should not vary from 180 to 185 deg. F.

Speaking at Monash, Mr. A. C. Ingerson recommended the following formula, 1½ lb. caustic soda, 2½ lb. potash, and 1½ pints of pure olive oil to every 50 gallons of water.

Mr. R. M. Vouillaire, Junr., of Merbein, has patented a dipping preparation known as "Emulsoyle," and has supplied the following notes to the "Fruit World":—



An apple leaf affected with Black Spot.



Granny Smith Apple affected with Black Spot.



ATLANTIC BORDEAUX SPREADER

is the ideal two-purpose spray. Use in proportion of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gallon to 100 gallons of any compatible spray mixture. After emulsification with an equal quantity of water, Atlantic can be added directly to the prepared spray in the tank, but should be thoroughly mixed before use. Atlantic stabilises the mixture and improves the general quality of the spray. It can also be used for the control of scale and insect pests on citrus trees in the proportion of 1 gallon Atlantic to 50 gallons of water.

ATLANTIC WHITE SPRAYING OIL

Orchardists who prefer a miscible white oil are recommended to use Atlantic White Spraying Oil, for the control of Brown Olive Scale, San Jose Scale, Red Scale, etc. Atlantic White Oil is entirely free from moisture and ammonia and readily miscible with any water. A solution of 60 gallons of water to one gallon of Atlantic will enable you to control scale pests economically and safely.

ATLANTIC

SPRAYING OILS

Complete Details from

ATLANTIC UNION OIL CO. LIMITED - AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

"Briefly—the object of our new product is to give to the growers a "fool-proof" olive oil emulsion—free of any float oils—which float oils, we know from our practical experience, cause trouble.

"This new product can be simply thrown into the dip in place of olive oil — without any necessity to ensure emulsification — it readily emulsifies without "float." Unfortunately, olive oils vary considerably as regards their emulsification efficiencies — and it is to overcome this point we have been experimenting, and have now perfected a fool-proof emulsified oil."

Tobacco Culture.

Topping and Suckering.

THE MAIN OBJECT of topping and suckering tobacco is to hasten maturity. These practices are also important factors in the production of quality leaf, writes the Tobacco Expert of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

The natural thing for the tobacco plant to do is to set seed, but by removing the flower head (i.e., topping), as soon as it appears, seed setting is prevented and much of the plant-food material that would have been used up in seed formation will be made available for leaf development. Tobacco plants that are allowed to go to seed or produce suckers have thin papery leaves of poor texture, body and weight.

Topping results in lateral shoots soon making their appearance at the leaf axils and at the base of the plant. Naturally, if these are not removed they also will develop and set seed heads at the expense of the tobacco leaves.

To determine at what height the plants should be broken off it is essential that the vigor of the plant be first carefully observed, and the earliness or lateness of the season should also be taken into account. Then, too, the question of obtaining uniformity in ripening over a fair area of the crop to facilitate an even and sufficient picking for flue-curing must be considered.

With well-grown and early light and bright types of tobacco it is usual to leave about fourteen or fifteen leaves to come to maturity. With late tobacco it is often advisable to leave only nine or ten leaves, excluding the damaged bottom leaves.

Many growers do not fully realise the damage they are doing to their crop in allowing suckers to grow too large. Suckers should be removed as soon as they can be conveniently grasped in the fingers and not permitted to grow longer than 2 inches.

TASMANIAN APPLES AND PEARS.

Crops reduced by Unseasonal Conditions.

Good Effects of Correct Manuring.

Mr. R. A. Boyle, M.Sc., Horticultural Advisory Officer to Nitrogen Fertilizers Pty. Ltd., who has just returned from a visit to Tasmania, confirms the rather serious losses of Apples and Pears in the Huon Valley, due to dry weather and strong hot northerlies.

Pears suffered severely as a result of the wind, possibly 50 per cent. being whipped off the trees.

The loss of Apples due to wind, though serious also, was somewhat exaggerated at the time, but the effects of a dry spell since the beginning of November last, are pronounced and reflected in the quantity of undersized fruit. On the other hand, quality and color will be good. One outstanding feature, confirmed by many growers whom Mr. Boyle met, is that trees which had been manured correctly withstood the severe conditions, even including wind, much better than trees poorly fed. Also, contrasting the quality of the fruit this year with that of 1933, most growers are now beginning to realise the dominating influence of climatic conditions in this regard.

The 2:2:1 complete fertiliser was applied fairly extensively last spring, and already the demand for the coming season is most pronounced. This mixture, following on the outstanding results obtained with Nitrophoska—upon which the 2:2:1 is based—is rapidly growing in favor.

AN UP-TO-DATE TASMANIAN PACKING HOUSE.

With the installation of a specially designed two-quality fruit sizer, supplied by the "Lightning" Fruit Grader Co., of Melbourne, Messrs. Clements and Marshall's Packing House at Devonport, Tasmania, is now the largest and most up-to-date in the island.

It is also equipped with a case-making machine, gravity roller conveyors, lidding presses and wire tying machines, etc.; the whole being laid out to allow of, the most efficient and economical handling of their output. It is estimated that a minimum of 100,000 cases will be graded this season, and a staff of 45 packers and shed hands is employed. Canadian style Pine cases, cut to full specification, are used throughout.

This firm has built up a reputation for a particularly good pack, very largely because of their careful handling of the fruit through all the stages of packing. They have been greatly assisted in this by the equipment of their packing house, which has been specially designed to help them put up a pack of the highest quality.

Messrs. Clements & Marshall have been working with a single quality "Light-

ning" sizer for several years, and have now installed the two quality machine to deal with their larger output.

RESIGNATION OF MR. COLOMBIE.

As we go to press, a letter is to hand from Mr. H. G. Colombie, Melbourne, notifying that he has resigned from being a member of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, and as honorary adviser to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

CANNED FRUITS ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. R. Townsend, who is Chairman of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, and who is to make investigations on behalf of the Commonwealth Government into the production and marketing of canned fruits has met with canners and growers at Leeton, Griffith and Goulburn Valley in Victoria. The enquiry will be continued until March 5.

One result of the investigation may be the destruction of old trees which produce poorly. It is believed that, in anticipation of bigger trade, as a result of the Ottawa Agreements, large acreages were planted with canning Peaches.

PINEAPPLES IN QUEENSLAND.

In a recent report issued by the Queensland Registrar-General, the following information was given regarding Pineapples:—

Pineapples: This crop is second in importance among the fruits, the value of the production in 1932 being £196,914, compared with £254,382 in 1931, the yields being 1,175,870 and 1,181,654 dozen respectively, the latter being the record for the State.

The total area under Pineapples was 5,862 acres in 1932 and 5,789 in 1931, the area bearing being 4,534 and 4,394 acres respectively.

The average yields and value per acre (bearing) were:—1931, 269 doz. per acre (bearing), £57/17/10 per acre (bearing); 1932, 259 doz. per acre (bearing), £43/8/7 per acre (bearing).

About half of the total Pineapple crop is produced in the Maroochy Petty Sessions District.

Canned Pineapples exported overseas in 1932-33 amounted to 2,876,508 lb., valued at £54,140, compared with 3,339,943 lb. worth £72,334 in 1931-32.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

At the February meeting of the S.A. F.M.A., Mr. H. J. Bishop presiding, pleasant reference was made regarding the contact with Mr. Geoff. W. Brown on his way through Adelaide to attend the Empire Producers' Conference in London.

Pear Space.—As the forecast of 29,000 cases Pears after March 1 was submitted to O.S.R.A. in accordance with A.O.T.A. agreement, and as the required space had not been provided, and growers would suffer loss, a resolution expressing dissatisfaction was carried.

It was decided that if space for an additional 10,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ cases could be supplied in late March, this would be accepted as reasonable fulfilment. (This, however, would make a total of 17,910 cases, or about 60 per cent. of the forecast). Failing the securing of the 10,000 cases, details to be placed before the Minister for Commerce.

Fruit Relief Act.—Decided to recommend the distribution of the grant by means of a bounty per case on all account sales, and consignment fruit showing a loss last season: basis 8/- per case, the bounty to make up the account sales deficiency to that amount pro rata.



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How to Grow Mushrooms

(By R. Mas, Sydney.)

MY object in writing this article for the "Fruit World" is to give readers the benefit of my experiences as a commercial grower. The growing of mushrooms is centuries old and is practiced in most countries of the world. America turns out 20,000,000 pounds of mushrooms every year, and in France, the length of the beds would aggregate 1,000 miles. In Australia, the growing of mushrooms on a commercial scale was first started 30 years ago, but proved a failure. About ten years later another attempt was made at the Glenbrook Tunnel, in the Blue Mountains. This also failed because of the bad quality of the imported spawn, which perished during the long journey overseas owing to the high temperatures experienced.

Now that there is plenty of Australian grown spawn, the experiences of the past can be guarded against. The spawn developed in the tunnel at Circular Quay is now available to the public. It is this spawn, known as the Spaniard Brand, from which the first commercial mushroom industry of Sydney started. The first crop was marketed in July, 1933, from three tons of mushrooms grown in three months by the Writer. These were sold at an average of 2/6 per pound wholesale, and retailers sold them in city shops at from 3/- to 5/- per pound. As the depression was then being keenly felt, it will be seen that high prices can be obtained when the uncultivated mushrooms are not competing on the same market.

THE MUSHROOM FARM IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL AT CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY



Mushrooms are easy to grow and easy to pick. Here are the first English mushrooms grown in Australia.

Below. Mushroom growing will be an important industry. Here you see the Ministerial party inspecting the first mushroom beds in Sydney.



Mushroom growing is light enough for women to attend to. Here are the girls of Fort Street High School looking at the mushroom beds.

In the articles I am writing on this subject, the methods of growing, packing and marketing will be dealt with, and the insect pests and other diseases that attack the fungus will also receive attention. The present article will explain methods of cultivation. Several methods can be adopted, these vary according to conditions.

Home Grown Mushrooms.

If mushrooms are being grown for one's own use, and not on a commercial basis, here is a simple method:—Obtain some fresh horse manure and mix it with about a third as much of light garden loam. Damp it with water and stack in a heap. Leave it to dry for four days and then put it in boxes on the floor, or on benches in a dark, cool and moist place.

When making the beds in boxes or on benches, put the mixture of soil and manure in layers of two inches thick, pressing each layer down hard. When the boxes have been filled in this way, leave them stand for another four days,



Mushrooms may be grown in boxes or in kerosene tins.



What a crop! You can harvest a crop of mushrooms like this, and they are worth an average of 2/6 lb. on the markets.

after which the spawn can be placed in about half an inch deep and eight inches apart. Then cover with one inch of moist soil, and leave alone for three weeks. At the end of three weeks the beds are sprinkled with just sufficient water to keep the surface soil moist. At no time must the water be put on heavily. Fungus has the same habits as a mole, and will only develop under moist conditions. Wet ground will kill it. Moist soil and not wet soil is essential.

Another method in which both horse and cow manure are used, is to place six inches of horse manure on a bench. This is moistened and pressed down. Then place six inches of cow manure on top and press down hard. Let it stay like this for a week and then plant the spawn in the same manner as in the previous method. Cover with one inch of moist soil, and keep the top soil always moist. In six weeks' time mushrooms will appear. With both methods,

stacked in a heap no less than three feet high. Any heaps less than three feet high do not ferment properly. Also be careful that no disinfectants or sawdust is in the heap. These heaps are turned every four to six days, the outside of each heap being placed on the inside of the next heap to be made up. Sprinkle water on each time the heap is turned. The first and second turns will require more water than the last couple of turns. Altogether, the heaps should be turned five times during the course of three to four weeks.

To know when the manure has the right amount of water,

the hand test must be applied. This is done by taking a small handful of manure, close your hand, press hard, and if only one drop of water appears between your fingers, the moisture is right. If more than one drop of water falls through the fingers without much pressure, the manure is too wet. If too wet,

The best results are to be obtained when the temperature above the beds is between 55 and 65, and the humidity 80 to 90 per cent. Under these conditions I have obtained three pounds of mushrooms per square foot.

(To be continued)

HUGE CITRUS PRODUCTION.

Citrus men are giving close attention to the problems of production and distribution of Oranges. It is variously estimated that there will be from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of Oranges available for sale beyond Australia's requirements this season.

PERSONAL.

Members of the Executive of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association entertained Mr. G. W. Brown, delegate to the Empire Producers' Conference, while in Adelaide on his way to London.

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SHOWS TO COME.

Victoria.

Somerville.—March 14.

Red Hill.—March 21.

Yarra Glen.—March 21.

Croydon.—March 24.

Panton Hill.—March 28.

Mildura.—July 20, 21.

New South Wales.

Moss Vale.—March 1, 2.

Penrith.—March 2, 3.

Tumut.—March 6, 7.

Crookwell.—March 8-10.

Armidale.—March 14-16.

Muswellbrook.—March 14-16.

Goulburn.—March 15-17.

there should be a pound of mushrooms for every square foot of soil planted, in three months.

If it is desired to grow mushrooms on lawns and open pastures under natural conditions, select a treeless area where the grass is kept short. The turf is cut with a spade in the form of a V one or two inches in depth. The corner is lifted and the spawn placed under. The turf is then pressed down hard in its place again.

Growing Mushrooms Commercially.

Growing mushrooms as a commercial proposition requires careful attention. Although they have been grown with sheep, fowl, and cow manure, I have found that horse manure is the best. Especially is this so with manure from horses that have been bedded down with straw, and have been grain fed.

The manure must be collected fresh, and after being moistened with water,

the heap should be allowed time to rid itself of the excess moisture. This process should be carried out in a shed with open sides, but not so open that rain can get at it.

At the end of the fermentation period the manure will be of a dark brown color, and somewhat greasy and flaky.

The material is then ready for placing in the boxes, on benches, or on the ground where the beds are to be made.

The beds are built up to about twenty inches and then pressed down by walking on it. When this has been done, the beds should be from 8 to 10 inches thick. They will be left alone for a week before planting the spawn as previously directed. About ten days to three weeks after planting the beds should be covered with an inch of sandy loam which has been previously limed. If this soil is kept moist, and currents of air avoided, mushrooms will appear in six weeks from the time of planting.

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Sydney Market Report

Month of February.

TRADING during the past month was generally unsteady and turnover was below normal. Weather conditions were to a large extent responsible for the falling off in local trade. During the last week in January demand for most varieties was good, while en-

quiry for Oranges was very strong. The wet weather at the beginning of February followed by a cold change caused an immediate falling off in demand. The market was showing signs of recovery when heavy rain again set in throughout the State. The fruit trade is particularly susceptible to weather conditions, and usually it is some days after the weather takes up before conditions get back to normal.

Unfortunately codlin moth has been very active in the early Apple districts

and this has seriously interfered with export shipments. In addition to moth, hail storms also took toll and all the steamers that have so far been despatched were short of the quantity booked. Where possible, the steamship companies have taken additional quantities at other ports.

Exporters with orders from the East and other markets report that they are finding it very difficult, and in some cases impossible to obtain sufficient fruit of the right quality to meet their orders.

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It is expected that Apples and Pears from the later districts will be of better quality.

Well-colored Apples of sizes 2½ in. and larger, were in firm demand and sold at good values for the major part of the period under review. During the past week, with heavier arrivals, prices have eased a little. Small sizes were not popular and could only be moved at low rates. Cookers were in good supply and brought only fair prices for good sizes, while small fruit sold slowly at lower rates. Good Granny Smiths were scarce and with a keen demand from shippers sold at satisfactory figures. Small or inferior fruit was not wanted.

Bananas.—Supplies were very heavy throughout and values remained low. No improvement is expected until consignments are lighter.

Grapefruit.—Only a very small quantity of N.S.W. fruit was on the market, but limited supplies of Californian were available and sold at 32/- to 36/- for the standard export case.

Grapes.—Arrivals increased during the month. Enquiry was only fair and prices for all varieties were slightly below normal.

Lemons.—With the weaker demand prices eased early in the month. Consignments from Victoria were not so heavy as in January. Values moved up again towards the end of the month, but with unfavorable weather came back again. Demand for well cured lines was firm throughout the month and with light supplies prices held up for all good sizes. Italian Lemons were available in the early part of the month, but are now all sold. Values were not as high as usual, ranging round 14/- for a three-quarter bushel case.

Nectarines.—Enquiry for really choice lines was good and prices for this class

of fruit remained high. The bulk of the fruit offering, however, was not of choice quality and could only be moved at low prices.

Oranges.—Supplies were normal until towards the end of the month, when consignments fell off considerably. Demand was very quiet in the early part of the month, but improved later only to again ease off when wet weather conditions set in. Choice lines were scarce and sold at good values, but inferior fruit had to be sold at low rates in order to clear stocks. Indications are that prices for good lines will firm again in the near future. Some second crop Valencias came on the market during the month, but were not of good color and did not appeal to buyers.

Passionfruit.—Values were very low in the early part of the month, but improved as supplies fell off. There was a steady enquiry for choice lines, which sold at fair values throughout. Inferior fruit was in over-supply and sold at low prices. Factories bought freely and prevented stocks from mounting up.

Peaches.—Victorian consignments were not so heavy and with only normal supplies from local districts values improved on January rates. Demand was fairly steady, particularly for choice lines.

Pears.—Consignments of Williams from Victoria, which were so heavy in January, fell off considerably, but with the quiet demand, prices came back during the month, and have not yet recovered. Fairly heavy stocks of Williams are in cool stores in Sydney, and this will probably prevent high prices being obtained for this variety. There is a steady demand for good Packhams, and values should hold up for choice lines. Small sizes are not wanted, and are selling at low rates.

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Pineapples.—Supplies were heavy in the early part of the month, and prices came back. With the opening of the cannery, arrivals fell off and prices moved up. Wet weather was also responsible for irregular supplies.

Plums.—Were very plentiful, and with a quiet demand very low rates had to be accepted in order to quit stocks.

Quinces.—Demand was steady, and with normal supplies there was little alteration in values throughout the month.

Rock Melons.—Demand was weak, and with heavy supplies prices were fairly low right throughout the month. A fair proportion of consignments were of poor keeping quality, and wastage in these lines was very heavy.—P. S. Macdermott.



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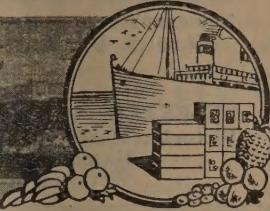
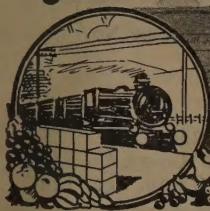
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (26/2/34).—Mr. L. T. Pearce, market representative, Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., reports as follows:—Apples: Alexander 3/- to 7/-, Cleo. 4/6 to 7/-, Del. 5/- to 9/-, G. Smith 5/- to 9/-, Grav. 4/- to 7/-, Jon. 5/6 to 9/-, King David 4/- to 7/-, L. Pippin 4/- to 7/-, McIntosh 5/- to 9/-, Worcester 4/6 to 7/-; Pears: China 2/- to 3/6, Williams 4/6 to 6/6, Howell 5/- to 6/6, Packhams 5/- to 7/-. Larger arrivals of Apples have caused prices to ease. Pears: In addition to the varieties quoted a few Beurre de Cap and B. Bosc are appearing, but these are not yet required. Ripe Williams are plentiful, and low in price, whereas small sizes of green fruit are in demand at 6/-.

Bananas (N.S.W. and Qld.), 12/- trop. case; Fiji 14/- to 22/- trop. case; 15,000 cases arrived from N.S.W. during the last week, which figure constitutes a record, and prices have been very low; 1,300 cases and 250 bunches arrived from Fiji on the 23rd inst., and a further shipment is due to-day.

Citrus: Lemons, N.S.W. 4/- to 8/-, Mangrove and M.I.A. cured up to 10/- bush.; Vic. 7/- to 10/-; Oranges, Val. (N.S.W.) 3/- to 12/- bush.; Vic. 6/- to 9/-; Cal. Navels 30/- to 32/- Calif. case. Figs, 2/6 to 4/- quarter case. Grapes (N.S.W.), Black Muscat 5/- to 6/6, few higher, inferior from 3/-, Black Hamburg 3/- to 4/- half, Waltham Cross 4/- to 5/- half; White Muscat 4/- to 7/-,

few to 9/-; (M.I.A.), Black Muscat 3/- to 5/-; Gordo 3/- to 4/6, W. Cross 4/- to 5/6 half; Cornichon 4/- to 6/- half; Nectarines, N.S.W. 3/- to 8/- half. Passionfruit (N.S.W.), 5/- to 7/- half, few to 10/-. Peaches, inland, 7/- to 9/- bush.; J. C. Hales (Bathurst) to 7/- half; Vic., yellow flesh, 5/- to 8/- bush.; white flesh 6/- to 10/-.

Pineapples: Queensland, Queen 5/- to 11/- trop. case. Due to the canneries operating, large sizes are scarce and arrivals generally are lighter. Plums, 1/- to 3/6, spec. 5/- half; Quinces, N.S.W. and Vic. 4/- to 7/- bush.

Victoria.

Melbourne (28/2/34).—Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association on Tuesday were as follows:—Per case: Apples, eating, 3/- to 5/-, few special higher; cooking, 2/- to 3/-. Bananas, per double case: Green, 8's and 9's, 13/- to 14/-; 7's, 11/- to 12/-; 6's, 9/- to 10/-, few special higher. Lemons, 5/- to 9/-, specially wrapped, 1/- to 2/- higher. Oranges: Val., best districts, 7/- to 11/-, few selected higher; other districts, 4/- to 6/-; small and green unsalable. Grapefruit, average good quality, 8/- to 12/-, and odd specially selected to 16/-. Pears, to 5/-. Peaches, yellow clingstone, 3/- to 5/-; Elbertas, 3/- to 4/-. Passionfruit, 5/- to 7/-; special, to 8/- half case. Pineapples, double case, 8/- to 11/-, few best counts, to 12/-.

Papaws, 12/- to 13/- double case. Plums, 1/- to 3/6. Tomatoes, 3/- to 6/-; special, 1/- to 2/- higher. Grapes: Best varieties, early sales, 12/- to 14/-; market easing as further supplies arrive.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council reports sales as follows:—Val., average standard grades, full-colored lines, 75-112, 4/6 to 6/6; 126 up, 7/- and 8/-; selected standards, 6/- to 10/-; best counts, a few, 11/-; specially selected wrapped standards, 8/- to 12/-; few 13/-. Grapefruit, selected standards, 5/- to 10/-, according to size; plains, 4/- to 8/-; specially selected standards, 7/- to 14/-. Lemons, average standard grade, colored, 8/- and 9/-, a few 10/-; 140-160, to 8/-; 270, 7/-; smaller, to 5/-; plains, to 6/- and 7/-; best counts, with green and small slow of sale; a few specials to 12/-.

Queensland.

Brisbane (24/2/34).—Although there was no advance in the prices of Apples yesterday, a fair clearance of carry-over lines was effected, and the market had a firmer tendency for large, choice fruit. Owing to light supplies Grapes again advanced on Thursday's rates, Muscats selling at 8/-, with a few higher. Peaches were mostly too hard, and lower rates prevailed. For other classes of Stanthorpe fruit no change of values was noted. Moderate supplies of Pineapples found a fairly steady market, but all

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Correspondence is invited by the Association.

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J. D. FRASER, Secretary, 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

supplies of local fruit were light, and the market was steady to firm at the rates quoted. Prices:—Pineapples, smooth-leaf, cases, 3/6 to 5/-; rough-leaf 5/- to 6/6, a few at 7/-; Lemons, 6/- to 10/- case, Gayndah 18/- to 18/-, Benyenda 16/- to 18/-; Papaws, 2/- to 4/6, special flat cases to 5/-; Passion-fruit, No. 1 quality, 4/- to 7/-, No. 2 quality, 2/- to 3/-; Peaches, 1/6 to 3/-, a few at 4/- half-bush. case; Pears, Stanthorpe, 3/- to 6/-, choice Williams, 7/-; Figs, 2/- to 2/6 a tray; Plums, small 2/6 to 3/-, medium 3/6 to 4/-, a few choice at 5/-, Southern 3/- to 6/6; Grapes, Stanthorpe Muscats 6/- to 8/-, a few higher, Royal Ascot 4/- to 5/-, Black Prince 4/- to 5/-, white 3/6 to 4/6, Waltham Cross, 7/- to 9/-, Gros Colman, 6/-; Apples, cooking 3/6 to 4/6, G. Smiths 5/- to 6/- bush. case, few at 7/-; eating Apples, small 3/- to 4/-, medium 5/- to 6/-, special colored 7/-; Quinces, 3/- to 4/- bush. case. Imported fruit: Oranges, Val., 4/- to 12/-, a few to 13/-; Lemons, 7/- to 12/-; Pears, Vic., 7/- to 9/-, Kentucky 6/6 to 8/6.

South Australia.

Adelaide (23/2/34).—Apples (eating), 3/- to 4/- case; do. (cooking), 2/- to 2/6 case; Bananas, 18/- to 20/- crate; Figs, 5/- to 7/- case; Grapes (dark), 8/- case; do. (white), 8/-; Lemons, 7/- case; Nectarines, 6/- to 8/- case; Oranges (Common), 8/- to 10/- case; do. (Navel), 10/- case; Passion fruit, 20/- half case; Peaches, 6/- to 8/- case; Pears (eating), 4/- to 5/- case; do. (cooking), 3/- case; Pineapples, 10/- to 12/- case; Plums (light), 3/- case; do. (dark), 3/- to 4/-; do. (Damson), 5/- to 6/-; do. (Japanese), 4/- to 5/-; do. (Prunes), 4/-; Quinces, 4/- case.

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Perth.—The Producers' Markets Co-operative Ltd., report of sale held on February 14, as follows:—Fruit: Steady demand for all prime fruit at to-day's auction. Tomatoes improved. Oranges and Lemons in keen demand; Apples and Pears sold at previous rates. Stone fruit sold well. Apples: Cleos, bush., 4/6 to 6/-; 1/2 bush., to 4/6; Dunn's, to 5/-; 1/2 bush., to 4/-; Jons., bush., 5/- to 9/6; 1/2 bush., to 7/-; Pears, Bartlett, 1/2 bush., 3/6 to 7/6. Plums: B. Diamonds, to 8/6; Delaware, to 9/-; Satsuma, to 10/6; President, to 12/6. Oranges, Val., bush., to 11/6; 1/2 bush., to 7/6; Lemons, cured, to 10/6. Peaches, to 11/6; inferior, from 4/-; Passionfruit, 1/2, to 7/6; Grapes, White Muscats, to 4/-; black, to 4/6. Tomatoes, No. 1, to 8/9; Nectarines, to 11/-.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (16/2/34).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., report as follows:—During the week, fruit of all descriptions has experienced a much keener demand. Tomatoes were short of requirements and prices advanced. The same applies to Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Raspberries, in fact, all lines coming forward during the week have met a much keener demand.

Some very choice Greengages and Kirk Plums came on to the market, also some nice consignments of Gravensteins, Cox's Orange Pippins, Pearmain, Dunn's and Alfriston from the Hastings and Nelson districts, and all lines are moving steadily at satisfactory prices. Full supplies of Bon Chretien Pears have come forward, and these have found steady sale, with prices in favor of buyers.

Early in the week Grapes were short of requirements, and prices advanced. Some beautiful Grapes came forward and found a ready sale.

The market at the moment is bare of citrus fruits. Fortunately we have a shipment of 500 cases of Jamaica Oranges to arrive by the "Canadian Cruiser" on February 21. We understand this is the first direct shipment that is landed in this market, and as the fruit comes under cool-storage and is warranted to be of excellent quality, equal to the choicest Sunkist, we anticipate a good demand.

Prices.—Half cases: Apricots, choice 6/6, 7/6, small 5/6; Peaches, choice 5/6, 7/-; small cooking 4/-, 5/-; Freestone 6/-, 7/6; Plums, Kirks 7/3, desserts 4/6, 6/-, cooking 1/6, 3/6; Cherry Plums, 2/-, 3/-; Greengages, 6/6, 7/6; Nelson Tomatoes, firm 2/6, 3/6; Nectarines, 5/6, 7/6; W.B.C. Pears, 2/6, 3/6. Bushel cases: New Season's Apples, Grav. 6/-, 8/-; Pearmain 6/-, cookers 5/6, 7/-; Pears, W.B.C. 6/-, 8/-; Jamaica Oranges, Canadian cases 35/-, N.Z. Lemons, 16/-; Cal. Grapefruit, 36/-; Cal. Lemons, 55/-; Bananas, ripe Niues, 21/-, 22/6.

N.S.W. CITRUS CROP.

Heavier Than Last Year.

The N.S.W. citrus crop for 1934 is forecast by the State Marketing Bureau as follows (in bushels):—Oranges: Navels 820,000, Valencias 1,140,000, Common and others 350,000, Mandarins 460,000, Lemons 290,000.

Mr. W. J. Adams, Secretary of the Canned Fruits Control Board, has recently returned from a visit abroad.

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